THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH JULY.

THE LATE AGITATION for the suppression of Kassi Mitter's Ghat in Calcutta has done good. The Hindu inhabitants of the neighbourhood were alarmed and petitioned the Lieutenant Governor on the subject, who referred to the Port Commissioners, who have reported that they have no intention of suppressing the Ghat. The petitioners have been informed to that effect.

WE ARE glad to notice that Her Gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer upon Dr. Campbell Brown the Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department the title of K. C. B. The *Indian Medical Gazette* justly remarks: "Of the long roll of distinguished names which the London *Gazette* of the 29th May published as recipients of royal favour and honorary reward, none is worthier of the distinction than John Campbell Brown, and none will cause less envy, or give heartier satisfaction to a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances." By honoring Dr. Brown Her Majesty has honored the Indian Medical Service.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Medical Gazette* contains a very interesting article on "Over work" or rather work in India. The writer indites these questions, which he answers *seriatim*:

"How should a man order his life and habits, so as to, on the one hand, exact from his brain all the work of which it is capable, without, on the other, impairing its energy and tone, or injuring its health? How many hours should an averagely healthy man be able to devote to sound brain work without risk? How far does this standard require modification according to climate, season, and bodily health? How many hours should be devoted to sleep in order to conserve brain vigour? What of diet, stimulants, exercise, amusements? How often is it necessary to take a holiday, short or prolonged? And when signs of overwork manifest themselves, what is to be done?"

We give the answers below:

"As regards the number of hours which ought to be devoted to work, this will depend much on the kind of work and the way of working, in other words, on the extent to which the work done taxes the attention, and strains the mind. A few hours of composition, for instance, are more wearing than a whole day devoted to routine and signing one's name; the hearing of a case in which perhaps the evidence is contradictory and lying, is infinitely harder work than the *dilettante* study of the contents of a box containing a lot of light bundles; the performance of a surgical operation, the delivery of an extempore lecture, or attendance on a serious case, involves more strain and wear, than hours of reading or routine practice; one man addresses himself to work with eagerness and concentration, another saunters and dawdles through his daily task. How then, with these great differences of men and their pursuits, is it possible to prescribe a hard rule? We believe that from 6 to 8 hours of really hard, honest, mental labour is as much as an average man can properly perform in this country.

As regard sleep, a mistake is apt to be made. The number of hours one lies in bed by no means represent the number of hours spent in refreshing sleep, nor is the whole period of apparent sleep necessarily one of, so to speak, efficient sleep. Men acquire habits of sleep, moreover, and the time which ought to be devoted to sleep ought to be measured rather by the feelings than the watch. Most men require, we believe, eight hour's sleep in India, and happy the man who can really procure and enjoy them. There are two things which ought particularly to be avoided in this country—heavy late dinners, and working after dinner; and, whenever the weather really gets warm, the punkah should be resorted to. We are among those who believe in a siesta. The morning is undoubtedly the best time for work in this country, and if a man has done a good morning's work, an hour's thorough rest, or sleep if he can get it, after breakfast or tiffin, is of the utmost comfort and value. The long hot weather day is most pleasantly and usefully divided by a thorough rest in a cool darkened room under a punkah and if a man works well during the rest of the day, he need not count his afternoon siesta a weakness or even a luxury."

Our experience coincides with that of this medical writer, though we are sorry to say it is not given to us to enjoy the noon-day or afternoon "siesta."

THE ABOVE JOURNAL thus characterizes medical and sanitary reports. He says that "as a matter of fact they are among the most ponderous and unreadable published; and that it is more necessary than in the case of reports on subjects of general interest to render them concise, clear, attractive, and capable of easy comprehension." The reports of the Sanitary Commissioners are the hardest reading imaginable.

DR. VANDYKE CARTER has been commissioned by the India Office to visit various places in the East to investigate the habitats of leprosy. At Milan he saw pellagra, but could trace no resemblance in that disease to leprosy. He found no leprosy in Algiers, Tunis, or in Greece proper, but much of the disease in the Archipelago, where asylums for those diseased are occasionally met with.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE says that Major Hewett, late Deputy Commissioner of Bharaich, applied, early in 1873, for 2 years' furlough to Europe and obtained it. As soon as the leave was gazetted, he took a loan of Rs. 10,000, without interest, from the Rajah of Nanparah (in Oudh) and started for home. On his return to India, he was re-posted to Bharaich; he, however, told the Commissioner of the Division that he could not go there, and honorably confessed to the Loan as a reason for his refusal. The case was reported to the Government of India, who have decided that Major Hewett must revert to military duty. Has not Captain Sturt been cashiered for indebtedness? But we forget that the unfortunate Captain was born in India. Would a native officer have been allowed to remain in the service if he had placed himself under money-obligation in this way to any person within his elaka?

TUESDAY, 6TH JULY.

WE LEARN from the *Overland Mail* that as the Judicature Bill has abolished the title of serjeant-at-law, the members of Serjeant's Inn, in Chancery Lane, have determined to sell that property and divide the proceeds among themselves. The value cannot be less than 30,000*l.* or 35,000*l.*, so that each of the six-and-thirty gentlemen who now wear the coif will receive a handsome sum. A proposal to devote a portion of the sum to purposes of legal education has, it is said, been discussed and negatived. The Inn is the personal property of the serjeants.

WE TAKE from the *Delhi Gazette* the following Cabul news:

"The following is from Jellalabad:—

When Zurdad Khan Mohmund arrived in the Mohmund district, a number of Mohmundees came out to receive him, and accompanied him to Lallpoorah, where he was honorably proclaimed as Khan of that place. On their learning that Zurdad was to receive an allowance of twenty-five thousand rupees a year, and that a cantonment for troops was to be formed at Lallpoorah, the Mohmundees got very much displeased and held meetings to arrange matters.

16*th*. A news-letter was received today from Jellalabad. It was as follows:—

"A number of the Mohmund chiefs went to Nouroze Khan, the ex-Khan of Lallpoorah, and informed him of the arrangements the Amir had made about the Khanee of that place. They said that they had no objection to Zurdad Khan being appointed Khan, but as for the troops to be stationed there they would not allow it. On this Nouroze Khan sent for the Baghistan chiefs and asked their opinion. The chiefs declared that it was very improper to allow troops to be stationed at Lallpoorah, and joined with Nouroze Khan in taking steps not to have a cantonment there."

17*th*.—The Paishkhidmut of the Amir says that he contemplates sending troops to punish Nouroze Khan *via* Peshawar, as the roads through Lallpoorah are unsafe. It is said that Nouroze Khan has sent his followers to take charge of that road also.

18*th*. The Amir has received a letter from Herat, enclosing another from the Shahzada of Mushed. When the Durbar had terminated, the Amir read the Shahzada's letter to Sirdar Yakoob Khan. It was as follows:—

"The Amir has imprisoned Sirdar Yakoob Khan who is a well-wisher to the Persian Government and his poor brother, Sirdar Ayoob Khan, with his family is at Mushhed. As it is not fair, please write to the Amir to restore Sirdar Yakoob Khan to the governorship of Herat."

The Amir spoke angrily to Yakoob Khan, and said that his brother Ayoob Khan had given him (the Amir) a bad name.

19*th*. Arrivals from Persia say that the Shah of Persia has sent a firman to Sirdar Mohamed Ayoob Khan assuring him that His Majesty would soon send him as governor to Herat.

It is reported here that in the next cold weather Sirdar Ayoob Khan, with a Persian army, will march against Herat. The Heratees are said to be very much dissatisfied with the Cabul troops stationed there."

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT shews the gradual growth of the cotton trade of the Central Provinces:

Years.	Acreage.	Exports in Bales of 3½ cwts.
1868-69 ...	2,037,617 ...	271,289
1869-70 ...	2,239,813 ...	212,328
1870-71 ...	2,316,363 ...	246,107
1871-72 ...	2,176,589 ...	190,595
1872-73 ...	2,410,435 ...	244,188
1873-74 ...	2,649,992 ...	303,181
1874 75 ...	2,717,362 ...	311,309

THE DECCAN HERALD learns that a Mr. Speirs is about to bring an action for Rs. 60,000 damages against the local Municipality for negligence in allowing heaps of stones to lie on the public streets. The carriage in which Mr. Speirs was driving fell over one of these heaps, and one of his legs was so much injured by the accident that it had to be amputated. The Calcutta Justices should beware!

THE PREPARATIONS which China has for some-time past been making for the invasion of the territory of the Ameer of Kashgar are, it is said, being continued with increased energy and on an extensive scale. Corn is being largely stored for the army's wants, transport cattle have been purchased or pressed and bodies of Calmuck Tartars bribed into the imperial service. The troops are at present reported at 20,000, already actually gathered on the frontier, and 100,000 more on the way from the interior of the empire, of whom half are destined for a direct invasion of Kashgar, and half for the more northerly enterprise against the Dungan tribes who occupy the country between Kuldja and Kashgaria and the southern frontier of Siberia.

THE COCHIN CORRESPONDENT of the *London Chronicle* gives the following version of the alleged difference between His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and his Dewan Mr. Sashia Sastri:

"His Highness wanted a moonshee of the Trevandrum College to be appointed as the Assistant Sirkar Vakeel at the District Court at Alwaye; the Dewan did not consider the appointment desirable, and accordingly recommended other arrangement, which did not suit His Highness, and the result was a sharp paper war between the sovereign and minister, which lasted for two days. But as soon as the Dewan perceived the decisive attitude taken by His Highness, he yielded to the appointment pressed upon him, and thus averted all further complications. This little affair it was of course the interest of the partisans of a native official, who is under a delusion that he will one day be made Dewan of Travancore, to distort and magnify, and hence all the story about the continuance of the worst relations between His Highness and the Dewan, while if the real truth is to be told, there never was such cordiality between them as exists now, and it is amusing to contemplate the impotent efforts that are being still so zealously used by parties interested to bring about a permanent rupture between His Highness and the Dewan."

We are exceedingly glad to learn that matters have been made up. The Maharaja cannot have a more sensible, moderate and devoted minister than Mr. Sashia Sastri.

IT IS STATED that on the opening of the Madras High Court on the 28th ultimo the Chief Justice and Justice Kernan refused to recognise Mr. Louis Forbes whom Government had appointed a Judge of the Court. The ground of objection is that Government cannot appoint an officer to act for a Judge who is himself acting. Mr. Forbes has ceased to sit on the bench.

WEDNESDAY 7TH JULY.

THE LENGTH of streets and roads in London is 1410 miles, equal to the distance from Calcutta to Peshawur. Within the last 18 years there have been expended on sewers 174 lakhs of Rupees, 59 lakhs on other sanitary works, more than 300 lakhs on pavements, and 71 lakhs on other street improvements. The new street lamps alone number 17,480, and the new pavements cover 1,500 acres. The total sum expended on those improvements exceeds 600 lakhs of rupees, which is rather less than Rs. 20 per head of the population.

THERE IS A HORSE-FARM in Bhawalpore. The Superintendent thus compares the Australian and country-bred mares:

"A difference is noticeable in the appearance of the Australian and country-bred mares. The former are somewhat ragged in the coats, which besides do not bear the bloom indicative of the high state of health shown in the country-bred mares by their pliable and glistening coats. Since the date of my last visit to the stud the Australian mares have deteriorated to a slight extent in their appearance, a result I attribute solely to the influences of the climate and the system of treatment pursued with all the brood mares,—that of allowing them to roam about in all weathers ungroomed, and unclothed, but at the same time liberally and regularly fed, and with the shelter of sheds available to them.

This system answers admirably with the country-bred mares, testified not only in their appearance, but in their productiveness and the fine foals they bear.

The brood mares as a lot are not of a high class, although for the purpose for which they have been collected, *viz.*, to breed useful horses for light cavalry and general riding purposes, they may be termed good.

Their produce far excel them in all points,—they are more symmetrical, larger—boned, and of larger size generally.

A comparison between the produce of Australian mares, whether by the large Australian or small Arab sire, and the produce of the country-bred mare by the Arab sire brings to notice the fact that in neither case does the former excel the latter in measurements. On the other hand the country-bred mares invariably bequeath size to their foals from union with the Australian and cape stallions."

The horses of the farm feed on oats. The Superintendent says that experience has proved that oats form the most suitable nourishment for the horse when subjected to hard work or active exercise, the alimentary principles being combined in the most suitable proportions.

A GENTLEMAN, who signs himself "Clericus," writes to the *Times* on the evils of what he calls the Sermon Trade. Young men, we are told. enter the Church without any previous training in English composition and consequently find it excessively difficult to provide the full number of sermons that is expected of them. "The effort is so great, the ability so small, the time so limited, the parish work so urgent, that many an unhappy curate utterly breaks down and is driven to adopt very questionable expedients to meet the emergency. Borrowing from friends, copying from books, buying old manuscripts, are all tried in turn; till at last, in sheer despair, he yields to the tempting proposal in a sermon-purveyor's circular of a regular supply of original sermons, at 13*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, in strict confidence."

THE LONDON EXAMINER in commenting on the above says:

"The extraordinary thing—with all due respect for "Clericus"—is that the practice of weekly sermons should have continued after their use has passed away, and that church-going audiences should feel it a duty to listen week after week to a man who has nothing to say. The average British householder is, as a rule, more or less of a Liberal in political matters, especially where they trench upon trade or business. In all purely social questions, however, his Conservatism is of the very deepest dye, and he accepts his weekly sermon—good, bad or indifferent—in the same spirit as that in which he accepts the Constitution, or the weather, or the income-tax, or the School-Board rate, or the price of coals. He does not understand what the curate is talking about; he does not even attempt to follow it; he is quite content to leave that to his wife and daughters. But, on the other hand, any proposal to abolish sermons, or to forbid the preaching of them by the curate, would strike him [as a revolutionary, not to say an atheistic measure, and a service without a sermon would leave him with a kind of uneasy sense that his chances of salvation had been in some way imperilled. This being so, it is rather matter of congratulation than of regret that fairly creditable sermons should be purchaseable at a cheap price. The habit of listening to sermons will probably continue quite as long as the habit of church-going; and the moderate opinions and temperate zeal of a professional sermon-monger are not without their advantages over the Boanergetic enthusiasm of the young and "wild" curate.

What a picture of British piety!

ACCORDING to the forecasts of public works expenditure for the next five years published by the Government of India the following railways are expected to be completed during that period:

The Punjab Northern Railway 103 miles in length, from Lahore to Jhelum, will be completed on the broad gauge on a bank separated from the Grand Trunk Road, and opened for traffic in ...	1876-77
The Rajpootna Railway on the metre gauge, 323 miles of which are already opened will be completed and in work from Delhi and Agra (including the bridge over the Jumna at Agra) to Ajmere and Nusseerabad a length of 396 miles in ...	1876-77
The Wardah Valley Line for the supply of coal from the Warora colliery to the G. I. P. Railway will be completed and at work, 46 miles, on the 5½ feet gauge in	1877-78
The Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway, 161 miles on the metre gauge will be completed to Prome,	1876-77
The Indus Valley Railway from Kotree to near Mooltan, 498 miles in length, will be completed on the 5½ feet gauge and opened for traffic, including the large bridges over the Sutledge at Bahawulpore and over the Indus at Sukkur ...	1878-79
The Holkar State Railway, of which 57 miles are now open for traffic, will be completed from Khundwa to Indore; including the bridge over the Nerbudda and will be extended to Neemuch and Oojein, a length in all of 254½ miles, on the metre gauge, ...	1878-79
The Sindia Railway (73 miles of 5½ feet gauge) will be completed from Agra to Gwalior, including the large bridge over the Chumbul ...	1879-80
The Northern Bengal Railway, 225 miles on the metre gauge, from the Ganges above Kooshtea to the foot of the Darjeeling Hills, will be completed and opened for traffic in ...	1878-79
The Tirhoot Railway, 100 miles on the metre gauge, which occupies the principal lines over which the grain was carried in the recent famine relief operations, and of which the permanent line from the Ganges to Durbungha, 50 miles, will be finished in 1875-76, will be completed, ...	1877-78

In addition to the 1865 miles of Rail actually under construction, there are 998 miles projected, viz.,

	miles.
Nagpoor to Chatisgurh, ...	130
Neemuch to Nusseerabad, ...	134
Carwar to Bellary, ...	264
Jhelum to Peshawur, ...	170
Western Rajpootana, ...	300

As to canals the three principal works—the Soane Canal, the Lower Ganges Canal, and the Sirhind Canal—are to receive an annual allotment of 25 lakhs each, which in the case of the two first ought to bring them nearly up to the point of completion by 1879-80. Then there are the improvements to the open canals viz. the Ganges Canal, the Western and the Barie Doab Canal, Jumna Canal, which between them are to consume over 20 lakhs a year, or a million sterling in the next five years, while the ill-fated Orissa and Midnapore project seems destined to go on drawing 15 lakhs a year from the coffers of the State without showing any direct revenue at all in return. Indeed the loss of revenue on the last named canals during the next five years is estimated at 10 lakhs of rupees, and the State, after spending two millions sterling on these works, is to go on spending another £150,000 a year for the next five years, and is not only to get no direct return for the outlay, but is to lose £20,000 a year besides from the fact of the working expenses exceeding the revenue.

THE PRESENT editor of the *Times of India*, Mr. Geary, thus explains his own social position and professional rank in connection with the Blanchard suit:

"His own father occupied the responsible and honorable position of Government Inspector of Hospitals in Ireland; his colleague was Dr. William Geary, the near relative of Mr. Grattan Geary. The latter, the son and grandson of gentlemen who were proprietors and editors of newspapers, and the cousin of Gerald Griffin, has no need to consider himself the inferior on the score of family of the son of any essayist or any compositor even if he were the best essayist or the best compositor that ever lived; trained to journalism almost from his childhood, having studied the duties of the profession in London and Paris, Mr. Geary need not fear comparison—except indeed on the score of self-respect—with one whose carreer on the *Mofussilite* and on the *Hurkaru* forced the proprietors of this journal to come to the determination that he should never be editor of the *Times of India*. So much for a subject on which we shall henceforth, as hitherto, preserve that which alone is consistent with dignity—silence: this tardy reference to the matter has been wrung from us. Neither friend nor foe shall ever hear of it again in these columns."

Was the explanation needed?

WE OBSERVE that Mr. Griffiths has been appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces. A better selection could not have been made.

THURSDAY, 8TH JULY.

THE LONDON SPECTATOR has a thoughtful article on "Native opinion in India." The writer does not believe that the men who write for the papers or who read them cherish seditious feelings in India. He says:

"It was not even during the Mutiny the poet or the journalist, or the citizen who reads papers, or the *flaneur* who attends dramatic representations, who showed himself most hostile, but the old noble, who reads nothing, the sepoy who cannot read, the villager who is instructed not by "leaders," but by legends old as the soil."

He thus advises the Government:

"There are situations in politics so complex that no guide except a principle can be trusted, and such a situation exists perpetually in India, and in a less degree in Ireland. Be good, be just, be fearless.

There is nothing to be done in India or in Ireland but to be just and merciful, and so far as possible, unrepressive, and then patiently wait out the result. No living man could tell that the repression of native sedition might not deepen, instead of allaying disaffection, and meanwhile to allow a conquered people to scold at its conquerors is more right than wrong.

Quite true. Stop the escape of political steam through the channel of the press, and the vessel of the state will burst.

THE FOLLOWING conversation took place in the House of Commons regarding promotion in the Indian Civil Service:

"Mr. Lowe asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, in accordance with the intention expressed in the letter of the Indian Government of the 30th of October, 1873, that Government had arranged "with the different administrations a systematic rule of procedure whereby the preferential claims of civilians shall be brought forward and considered by the Government of India whenever an office falls vacant for which civilians are eligible, and to which no other officer has his superior claim by reason of seniority, local standing, or special qualifications," and whether he would lay such arrangement before the House. He should also like to know whether there was any objection to have the matter referred to a select committee.

Lord George Hamilton: We have not yet received from the Indian Government these rules of procedure, but there will be no objection to laying them upon the table of the House when received. The Viceroy has directed a special inquiry to be made into the subject, which is one of no little difficulty, and cannot be very quickly settled. It would not, in the opinon of the Secretary of State be expedient to appoint a select committee to inquire into the matter, inasmuch as it is one which requires for its settlement a minute and thorough local knowledge of the wants and peculiarities of the different administrations concerned."

We repeat we want a Committee to enquire into and report on the general question of employment in the Indian Civil Service both covenanted and uncovenanted.

IN HIS recent address to the Bombay Branch of the East India Association Mr. Eastwick advocated the representation of India in the English Parliament. He said:

"Other countries that have colonies, France, Spain, and Portugal—Holland alone excepted—have long since conceded representation to them in the National Parliaments. France allows 14 Deputies from the Colonies to sit in the *Assemblee Nationale*, and of these Deputies one, my friend the Count Dos Bassayres De Richemont, represents the French possessions in India, with an aggregate area of 188 square miles and a population of 203,807 souls."

We admire the enthusiasm with which Mr. Eastwick spoke on the subject, but we still stick to our idea of Home Rule.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION draws the following picture of India's dependence upon England:

"Natives! for the most part wear Manchester cotton fabrics, children play in the bazars with English and French toys, Munchis write on foreign paper, the sick drink foreign medicines, native ladies wear imitation pearls manufactured in Paris, the toper has his foreign manufactured glass, out of which he drinks French or British brandy, the sportsman of position shoots with a rifle purchased in the Strand, and the English speaking native official has begun to adorn his understandings with stockings from Paisley or Leicester, and patent leather boots and shoes made by machinery in Birmingham."

And this dependence will increase as India and England will be drawn nearer and nearer unless our benign Government teach the Indians the arts, which will make them independent of foreign manufactures.

IT IS stated that Col. Coles is to be the Police Commissioner and Mr. Coglas the Judicial Commissioner of Baroda. This was the result apprehended from the interference of the British Government with the internal affairs of Baroda. We hope the Government of India will see the propriety of allowing the integrity of Indian administration in that State to remain undisturbed.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN hears that the scheme of having Indian Civilians in Oxford and Cambridge will fall through, as the Government of India is strongly in favour of the establishment of an institution in Poona for the instruction of passed candidates for the Indian Civil Service. It is stated that at the new college they will receive further instruction in law and other general subjects, and have the advantage of native professors and tutors in Indian languages—Hindustani, Persian, Sanscrit, Telugu, and Tamil. It will be a new edition of the old Fort William College with some modifications. Indian ideas of reform move in a circle.

IT IS remarkable that in the face of the cry against the Indian Church Establishment as a standing monument of injustice to India Lord Salisbury proposes to increase the strength of the Indian episcopate.

FRIDAY, 9TH JULY.

IN MAY LAST a female slave died at Constantinople in the Harem of the Turkish Sultan, at the extremely advanced age of one hundred and ten. She was when first brought into the Harem in the year 1785, during the reign of the Sultan Abdul Hamud, a blooming lovely maiden of some twenty summers, and she has consequently maintained her position in the Imperial Harem for quite ninety years during which time she has seen no fewer than four Padischahs, namely, the Sultan Abdul Hamud, the Sultan Mahmoud II, the Sultan Abdul Medschid, and the present reigning sovereign the Sultan Abdul Aziz. By order of the present ruler the earthly remains of this faithful slave were deposited for their long rest in the Court of the Mausoleum of the present mother Sultanate Ak Seraie and her funeral was conducted with many marks of honor.

THE BANK OF BENGAL has declared a dividend of 5 per cent for the past half year, and the Bank of Madras four per cent.

THE NORTH WEST High Court thus dissects the beauty of the new Criminal Procedure Code:

"In a case in which a Magistrate in the North-Western Provinces had ordered the arrest of two natives, who had previously been acquitted on a charge of murder, pending an appeal by Government against such acquittal, an application was lately made to the High Court for an order for the release of the prisoners. The Court decided that the arrest and imprisonment of the men were both illegal, but declined to interfere, the Chief Justice saying; "It may appear strange that the Court has no power to interfere as a Court of Revision if a Magistrate illegally orders the detention of persons in custody without holding any judicial proceedings, and yet that that Court should be authorised to interfere where the Magistrate has passed such an order in the course of a judicial proceeding; but the Legislature may have had in view emergencies in which it would be essential to the preservation of the public peace to debar the interference of this Court and may have legislated to provide for such emergencies at the expense of some hardship to individuals. For the reasons I have given I would inform the Judge that this Court has no power to set aside the order."

So our Mofussil Hakims can do what they like with Her Majesty's lieges so long as they do not pass decisions!

THE FOLLOWING is the text of the Viceroy's letter to the King of Burma on the subject of the late Mission to His Majesty's Court:

"From His Excellency, the Right Honourable THOMAS GEORGE BARING, Baron Northbrook of Stratton, and a Baronet, Member of the Privy Council of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. To His Great, Glorious and Most Excellent Majesty who reigns over the Kingdoms of Thunaparanta and Tampadipa and all the Umbrela-bearing Chiefs of the Eastern country, the King of the Rising Sun, Lord of the Celestial Elephants, Master of many White Elephants, the great Chief of Righteousness, King of Burmah.

Your Majesty,—I beg to inform your Majesty that I have despatched Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, as my Envoy to your Majesty's Court. He is attended by two British Officers, a suitable establishment, and the usual escort.

Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth is the bearer of this letter which he will deliver to your Majesty in person.

Whatever representation Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth may make, your Majesty will be pleased to consider as coming from myself,

I am your Majesty's Sincere Friend,

(Signed) NORTHBROOK,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Simla, the 7th May, 1875.

HOW SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH ushered himself before His Golden-footed Majesty of Burma. The *Pioneer*'s Burma correspondent gives the following story:

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

"At the top of the steps is a colonade which extends the whole length of the building, and the floor of which is at this time of year not to be muddy and at any time dirty. Sir Douglas insisted that carpets should be laid down from the very point at which he took off his shoes. This *may* seem a small matter to have a dispute about, but it took two days to settle it. The King and his ministers insisted upon precedent. Sir Douglas was as firm on his side, and rejected an attempt at a compromise made by the King. The discussion ended, as I have hinted, in the King having to lay down a carpet the whole way. This concession was felt by all as taking away any objections they might have felt as to debasing themselves before the King, and it is of no small importance to have broken down the barrier of precedent which the Burmans seem in some points so obstinate in preserving."

They laugh who win!

THERE WAS less mortality in the last week of June than in the second week. The total number of deaths was 174. Was this owing to the disuse of fish?

TERRIBLE was the night of Tuesday last in this city. A house came down bodily and no less than 3 persons were killed outright and several injured. Two boys were drowned in tanks. One woman was found with her throat cut. The devil must have been very busy that night.

SATURDAY, 10TH JULY.

THE ENGLISH MECHANIC describes a new weighing machine manufactured by a Leeds firm for the Emperor of Germany. It is capable of weighing 60 tons and is intended for weighing the armour-plates, &c. The machine is wonderfully portable; its length is 3 feet 9 inches and its depth only 2 feet 6 inches. The same firm has constructed several 30-ton machines for the English Government.

NATURE says that a French Commission appointed to report on the subject urges the establishment of Free Universities in France. M. Wallon, the Minister of Public Instruction, is greatly in favor of the scheme. In America education is free. But the British Government in India insists that the English Colleges should be self-supporting.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW thus accounts for the failure of Christian Missions in India:

"The causes of this partial failure are not far to seek; the differences and contentions among Christians, incompetency and unfitness on the part of many of the missionaries, and the un-Christian lives of men who bear the Christian name, but are actuated by little of its spirits. The mischief done by mere professing Christians is incalculable, for men everywhere are apt to judge the tree by its fruits, and evil makes a deeper impression than good. Precepts of love and charity are rudely enforced by the stick or boot-toe of the passionate; and temperance, soberness, and chastity have been sadly illustrated by the inebriety and libertinage of Europeans."

It is the old story—example teaches better than precept.

BABU SREENATH BANERJEA has published a book containing chronological tables from 1764 to 1875. The compiler Babu Grish Chunder Turkalunkar thus sets forth its reasons and objects in his preface:

In 1835, Mr. Reid—Registrar of the late Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, Calcutta—published a Chronological Table from 1764 to 1835, but the same being out of print, it has been found necessary to reprint the work bringing it up to date. A Table containing corresponding dates of different eras was published under authority of Government in 1868 after which it is published annually in parts and is circulated amongst its judicial officers only, consequently the want of it is felt by the Public. With a view to supply this desideratum the compiler has undertaken the publication of the Chronological Table, in hopes that it will be found useful to the Public. He has carefully revised the Table and arranged the corresponding dates in a shape admitting of convenient reference; and has added to it the Shakha and Mughee era, as the former prevails in many parts of India, Burmah, and Java, and the latter in Chittagong and other places.

This is a very useful publication, which no man of business ought to be without.

THE POLITICAL HORIZON of Central Asia seems to be again overcast with cloud:

"According to the Kabul news-writer of the *Delhi Gazette*, the Amir of Kabul is about to declare war against Russia. The Mir of Mamana is said to have arrived at Kabul for the purpose of asking aid against the Russians, who have lately crossed the Hamoon, defeated the Mir's troops, and have advanced close to Merv. On the 23rd the Amir held a public durbar, at which all the Khans, Sardars, and chiefs were present. He spoke as follows: "You all know very well that I have made a treaty with the British for the sake of your interest, and for nothing else; and now, as the Russians are resolved to annoy us, and disturb our territory, we must take steps to defend ourselves, and proclaim a religious war. I now ask your opinion on the subject. If you wish to govern in Afghanistan, join me against the Russians, otherwise give me leave, and I will go over to some other Power." A proclamation by beat of tam-tam was also made in the city to this effect.

War! War! War! is the cry of the day!

THE MORNING PAPERS seem to be under a delusion that the Chairman of the Justices had interdicted by beat of *tom tom* the sale of fish in consequence of the fish scare. We are in a position to contradict the statement. There was *tom tom* issued warning the people of Calcutta against default in registering births and deaths, and some imaginative people connected it with the fish-scare. This is evidently the origin of the rumour.

IT IS STATED that 50,000 persons have been carried away by measles in the Fiji islands!

A MUNSIF thus writes to the *Indian Daily News*:

"*Apropos* of the question of the fitness of the natives for the higher Judicial posts, I would beg to say that I have looked into the reports of civil appeals decided by the Allahabad High Court and I find the following results:—

YEARS.	JUDGMENT OF JUDGES.			JUDGMENT OF SUB-JUDGES.		
	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Percentage of Reversals.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Percentage of Reversals.
1870	40	61	61	28	30	51.7
1871	12	22	65	14	15	62
1872	16	19	54	13	6	31,5
TOTAL	68	102	60	55	51	47

That is, if we believe the highest court of these provinces, we must hold that for every forty seven blunders made by natives, the Europeans made sixty. This is not of course an infallible test, but it is something. Take it for what it is worth."

One fact is worth a thousand speculations.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 6th July.—The English press, discussing the Burmah question, urge Government to take vigorous measures. The *Times* says that if the King persists in his refusal to give a military right of way to our troops, that Lord Northbrook must of course send a Naval and Military force to Rangoon, and that if this is unavailing he must send a force to Mandalay.

In the Commons, last night, Mr Disraeli said he intended on Thursday next to make a statement and submit estimates relative to the Prince of Wales' visit to India.

6th July.—In the Commons, last night, Mr. Baillie Cochrane moved for copies of the correspondence relative to the Russian occupation of Khiva. He called attention to the progress of Russia in Central Asia, which made it necessary for England to decide upon her future policy and have a Resident in Afghanistan. He thought the Ameer should be invited to visit the Prince of Wales at Lahore. Mr. Hanbury seconded the motion. Sir George Campbell dissented and favoured a policy of masterly inactivity. Mr. Bourke said the communication of this correspondence at present would be premature. Government had abandoned the policy of a neutral zone, but did not wish to enter into any engagements fettering its freedom of action. The relations with Russia were very friendly, and there was every reason to hope for the establishment of more friendly intercourse with Afghanistan.

Madrid 6th July.—The official accounts of the Alphonsist victory in Arragon are exaggerated. Dorregaray's forces escaped intact towards Catalonia. The siege of the Carlists have checked the advance of the armies of Lama and Quesada in the North.

Paris 7th July.—The Assembly has voted the Public Powers bill by 546 votes against 97.

Madrid 7th July.—The Alphonsists have captured Cantavieja with 2,000 prisoners.

London 9th July 1875.—In the Lords last night the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Middelton, said that the class of Uncovenanted Civil Servants for whom the Duke of Argyll contemplated an extension of furlough was extremely small. The correspondence on the subject, he said was nearly completed but he could not give hopes of any large extension

Rangoon, 9th July—The latest accounts received from the Karen country state that the condition of the people is unchanged. If the new rice harvest is good and the rats do not return, there will be no fear of further famine. Only the Pakoos are now receiving relief.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Chronological Tables containing corresponding dates of different eras used in India by the late J. F. M. Reid Esq., Registrar of the late Sudder Court, continued to the end of 1875 by Grishchunder Tarkalankar, Pleader High Court Calcutta. 2. Dattas' Educational Series. The Hand-Book of Book-keeping by single and double entry by Nobinchunder Datta's 3. Susroota or the medical science of the Ancient Aryans, translated and edited by Ambica Churn Bundopadhya No. 14 Anatomy. 4. Bandhub, a journal of literature and review in Bengali edited by Kaliprosunno Ghose Vol. II. No. 2. 5. Report on the working of the Registration Department in the Central Provinces for the year 1874-75. 6. Report on the Goals of the Central Provinces for 1874. 7. Bangalir mukha chai, a Farce by Gopal Krishna Bannerjea. 8. Report on the Stamp Revenue of the Central Provinces for 1874. 9. Chuckradatta a Sanskrit medical work edited and translated by Kaliprosunno Sen Kabiraj.

OUR TWO COMIC journals, the *Indian Charivari*, and the *Oriental Figaro* are as usual interesting. The *Charivari* has however not been successful in the cartoon of Mr. Hogg, who is represented with a broom in his hand. Mr. Hogg looks like one of his *lalpagriwallas*. The *Figaro* is coming out strong in its cartoons. There is real talent in the Legal Leap-Frog and Britannia to India.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1875.

BARODA.

THE GREAT MOGUL in Westminster Hotel has at last issued his *ukase* on the Baroda question. It is a stately document, boldly conceived and skilfully executed. It is of paramount importance not only to Baroda, but also to the whole body of Native States. It is in one sense a revision of the charter of the Native Princes. As regards Baroda the Secretary of State's despatch gives in one view the whole history of the Gaekwar's case. He notices the report of the first Commission, which, he says, was of opinion that "it was hopeless to look for any effectual measures of reform and improved government at the hands of the present ruler and his advisers; but that these could only be introduced through the intervention and under the auspices of the British Government." The Commissioners recommended the appointment of a Minister, who should be invested with the requisite powers, and who should not be removable except with the consent of the Government of India. Now with regard to the first Commission the papers published shewed that the charge of mal-administration were not conclusive, and the truth of this was testified to by the fact that the Government of India did not at once deprive the Gaekwar of sovereign powers. As the Secretary of State in his despatch to the Governor General in Council says:

"Your Excellency decided not to accept this recommendation. The plan of setting aside the authority of a tyrannical Sovereign by the appointment of an independent Minister, while the Sovereign still remained nominally on the throne, had not in your judgment been sufficiently successful in other cases to justify its renewal. You justly preferred to seek a remedy by charging Mulharao himself with the duty of immediate reformation.

In a *khureeta*, dated 25th July 1874, you pointed out to the Gaekwar the responsibility which his misuse of power had imposed upon the British Government. The fact that you are bound to protect his throne against insurrection laid on you a sacred obligation to protect his subjects against misgovernment. The sentences in which your Excellency pointed out this consequence to Gaekwar forcibly express the principles on which your relations with the Sovereigns of protected States must always be conducted:—"Your Highness has justly observed 'that the British Government is undoubtedly the paramount Power in India, and the existence and prosperity of the Native States depend upon its fostering favour and benign protection. This is especially true of the Baroda State. Both because of its geographical position, intermixed with British territory, and also because a subsidiary force of British troops is maintained for the defence of the State, the protection of the person of its ruler, and the enforcement of his legitimate authority.

'My friend, I cannot consent to employ British troops to protect any one in a course of wrong doing. Misrule on the part of a Government which is upheld by the British power is misrule in the responsibility for which the British Government becomes in a measure involved. It becomes, therefore, not only the right, but the positive duty, of the British Government to see that the administration of a State in such a condition is reformed, and that gross abuses are removed."

You then proceeded to draw His Highness's attention to the practical course which these principles would impose upon you. You expressed your wish to give him a fair chance of reforming his administration, and you warned him of the inevitable consequences if he failed to take advantage of it—

"I must hold your Highness responsible for the amendment of the serious evils disclosed, and I leave to you the selection of your agents, with a distinct intimation that if your Highness fails to attend to the advice I now offer you, and the counsel which the Resident, who possesses my full confidence, will be instructed to offer you, and if, in consequence, the condition of the Baroda administration remains unreformed, the only course left will be to remove your Highness from the exercise of power, and to make such other arrangements, consistent with the maintenance of the integrity of the Baroda State, as I may deem necessary to secure a satisfactory administration.

Without pledging yourself to leave him in authority to the end of the present year, you fixed that date as the one beyond which your indulgence would certainly not be prolonged."

The decision of the Government of India was thus far just and righteous. It is true that the imputations of mal-administration were not satisfactorily proved, still it was notorious that Mulhar Rao was an imbecile, whimsical and tyrannical prince and that the warning given was not a day too early. But as we have always been of opinion, the Government of India committed a serious blunder by allowing Col. Phayre to hold on the office of Resident and directing the Gaekwar to follow his advice, when it was well known that the two were as opposed to each other as the poles assunder. There could be no harmony where there was chronic antagonism. The Secretary of State says that the experiment was not destined to last long. It proceeded for some months under the guidance of Col. Phayre, and "though the imperious tone of that officer's communications and his disregard of your instructions justified you in removing him, there was nothing in his conduct which need have hindered the Gaekwar, had he been anxious to do so, from prosecuting the necessary reforms. No desire of this kind, however, was discoverable in his acts. Up to the time when his apparent complicity in the poisoning of Col. Phayre compelled you to suspend him

from power no substantial progress towards improvement had taken place." This we submit is not a fair statement of facts. Before the warning came from the Government of India the Gaekwar had engaged the services of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji for the reformation of the abuses in the administration of his state. We have the testimony of Mr. Nowroji that he was persistently thwarted by the Resident. First of all his appointment was opposed by the Resident, and the Government of Bombay, and was ultimately ratified under orders of the Government of India; in the meantime considerable time was lost. The Gaekwar made a formal complaint against the Resident for his obstructiveness, and the fact that the Viceroy ordered his removal was a proof sufficient that he did not render the Gaekwar and his minister that assistance and co-operation, which they had a right to expect from the representative of the British Government. How could the Secretary of State then say, as he says in his despatch, that there "was nothing in Col. Phayre's conduct which need have hindered the Gaekwar had he been anxious to do so, from prosecuting the necessary reforms." This statement is opposed to fact. The Secretary of State adds: "On the contrary, as your Excellency shows in your despatch of the 29th of April, this period was marked by a treatment of his predecessor's widow which threatened her life, a marriage which aggravated his difference with his Sirdars, and a continuance of that reckless prodigality which, on the one hand, had reduced the cultivating classes to despair, and, on the other, by leaving unprovided the necessary payments of the native soldiery, threatened to plunge the State into disorder. These symptoms indicated no change in Mulharao's characteristic weaknesses. Almost the last incident in the history of his reign, before it was closed by his arrest on the charge of poisoning, was the mysterious resignation, without reason given, of the reforming Minister who had been appointed under the pressure of Sir R. Mead's report." All this is true enough, but the social scandals referred to were no concern of the British Government. As for abuse in administration, when the representative of our Government did not admittedly give the Gaekwar a fair opportunity for reform, it is not consistent to condemn the latter. The resignation of Mr. Dadhabhai is not "mysterious." It is well known that as he was looked down upon by the British Resident, and as latterly he did not receive the support of the Gaekwar himself when he proposed certain reforms to Sir Lewis Pelly, he resigned. Nothing could be more honorable than the part which Mr. Dadhabhai Nowroji played in this unfortunate drama, and it is not just to him to insinuate that his resignation was "mysterious."

We now come to the poisoning case:

"Her Majesty's Government entirely concur with your Excellency in the opinion that you could not have left this charge unnoticed. It would have been a scandal to continue relations of friendliness and apparent cordiality with a prince lying under a charge so horrible, made by those who professed to be his instruments; and it would not have been just to the able servants of the Crown, who perform delicate political duties, often under circumstances of difficulty and peril, to announce to the world that you held their lives so cheaply."

We join issue upon this point. In the first place it was abundantly proved before the Baroda Commission that Col. Phayre is a gentleman of excitable feeling and easy susceptibilities, and that the evidence collected by Mr. Souter's Police was not conclusive against the Gaekwar. The employment of Mr. Souter to investigate the charge against the Gaekwar was a grave mistake, inasmuch as the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government had only a few months before condemned him for want of judgment in the Bombay Riots' case. And yet upon the report of that officer, when two of the principal witnesses, upon whose evidence the conviction of the Gaekwar is based by the Government of India, were not before him, a criminal trial, for it was nothing less, was held of a sovereign prince. The suspension of the Gaekwar from his sovereign functions upon such a report was an exercise of the authority of the Paramount Power unparalelled in the annals of Indian administration. The Secretary of State himself admits that "the preliminary restraint which is politically necessary, inflicted upon him a grave indignity, which in the eyes of his subjects and of other princes could only be justified by proved crime, and so create for him a sympathy which easily becomes a bias in his favour." But when it was resolved that the Gaekwar should be tried as a common felon, the mode of enquiry, we must candidly confess, was decidedly fair and in consonance with the high character of the enlightened nation which rules the East. It shewed that the Government of India did not want a hole and corner enquiry; that it was prepared to face the broad light of day, and although we regret its ultimate action no less for the indignity it inflicted upon the Native Members of the Commission than for the lowering of its own honor, the principle upon which it proceeded was thoroughly honest. The Secretary of State while admitting this considers the mode of trial inconvenient. He remarks:

"Whether the result of this mode of proceeding has in all respects corresponded to your anticipations may be open to question. It has been undoubtedly attended with grave inconveniences, from which a sufficient argument might be drawn against the adoption of a similar procedure, if, unhappily, a similar occasion for it were ever to arise, princes and nobles are not qualified by forensic training for the conduct of a delicate judicial investigation; and those of India, to whom the customs of an English Court of law and the skill of an English advocate are strange, enter upon such novel duties under a special disadvantage. The experience, moreover, of the present case has shown that our judicial forms are little suited to the trial of a Sovereign prince within his own dominions; for the publicity of the proceedings and the preliminary restraint which is politically necessary, inflicted upon him a grave indignity, which in the eyes of his subjects and of other princes, could only be justified by proved crime, and so create for him a sympathy which easily becomes a bias in his favour. The rules of procedure, again, enforced by our law, are less appropriate in cases where witnesses are easily tampered with between their first examination and their production in open Court where the means for such operations are abundant, and where the temptation to use them is overwhelming. Under such conditions there must always be a risk that the evidence at a trial will seem imperfect, compared to that which was available when it was first determined that a trial should be held.

These various inconveniences were of a character whose importance it was not easy for your Excellency to estimate beforehand, but they were brought into notice and they grew in importance as the enquiry proceeded. They account sufficiently for the difficulties of the Native Commissioners, and for their reluctance to concur in the unhesitating decision of their more practised colleagues."

We cannot acquiesce in the opinion of the Secretary of State. Whatever the practical inconvenience of this particular mode of enquiry, if the principle was fair it ought to have been followed, happen what might. Of course the Government of India was inconsistent in accepting the opinion of the European Commissioners and rejecting that of the Native Commissioners. On this point the remarks of Lord Salisbury are just. His Lordship says:

"Whatever explanation may be given of the reasons which guided the Native Commissioners to their decision, it could not, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, be ignored. My instructions, conveyed to your Excellency by telegraph, gave expression to this view. The appointment of Native Commissioners had little meaning unless its object was to assure the natives of the equity of the tribunal, and that assurance would have been illusory if the judgment of the Native Commissioners had been allowed to count for nothing in the decision of the issue. Moreover, in a case which wholly turned on the credibility of three witnesses, their bearing under examination was of the utmost importance and the judgment of those who had watched it could not under the circumstances be properly submitted to the revision of any authority, however high, which had not the same opportunity. It is true that, in your orders constituting the Commission, you designated its proceedings as an enquiry, not a trial. But this circumstance did not, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, neutralize the force of the considerations to which I have referred.

If Mulharao had been found guilty by the Commission of the heinous offence imputed to him, there would have been no ground for inflicting on him any milder punishment than that which would have been thought just if he had occupied a humbler position. His crime would have been aggravated by the character of the office held by the person against whom it was directed, and it would *not* have been extenuated by his own exalted station. He was, however, neither convicted nor acquitted. The opinion of the Commission, though it inclined against him, was not decisive; for of the six members, while three, including the learned President, were for conviction, only one was for acquittal. Under these circumstances, considering that the three Commissioners who declined to convict him were the men of his own race, who had been placed upon the tribunal in order to ensure for it the confidence of the people of India, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that Mulharao could not be treated as having been proved guilty of the crime of poisoning. His guilt accordingly was not assumed in the proclamation issued by you under the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, and he has been spared the penal consequences which would probably have followed a conviction for that crime."

In this view of the case the enquiry was a mistake. But right or wrong the Government of India is consistent. It pronounced the Gaekwar guilty and sought to depose him on that ground. But the Secretary of State, while refusing to accept the conviction of the Gaekwar, has passed upon him the sentence of deposition upon general grounds of misconduct and mal-administration, which were not the subject of investigation, and upon which no judgment should have been passed without an investigation. We have no sympathy with the Gaekwar personally; we are convinced that he is not fit to rule, but the Government was bound in honour to allow him to complete the term of probation, unless he could be justly deposed in the interim on fresh proved charges. It was tacitly admitted by the Government of India by removing at the eleventh hour Col. Phayre from the Residency that that officer had not given His Highness fair play, while the evidence of Sir Lewis Pelly before the Commission that "the Gaekwar had professed his readines "to accept his advice, and, indeed, accepted it "upon some points, and, so far as he could "judge, was seriously desirous of reforming his "administration," clearly shewed that the time had not arrived for his summary dismissal. The Secretary of State says, that "before his arrest the reforming Ministers had resigned their offices, and Sir Lewis Pelly had submitted to you his "solemn recommendation that the Gaekwar State be saved by the deposal from power of its ruler." This is scarcely consistent with the evidence we have quoted above. Again: "A few weeks later, evidence was discovered of crimes which, had they been known sooner, would have brought this oppressive reign to an earlier close. The poisoning of Bhow Scindiah, former Prime Minister of Baroda, and the still more horrible details of the death of Govind Naik by torture, were proved before Sir Lewis Pelly, after the proceedings of Sir R. Couch's Commission had commenced. Both crimes were committed by persons in authority, under Mulharao, and the latter was directly traced to his orders. Had they been established while he was still upon the throne, it would have been impossible for the British Government to have abstained any longer from terminating a power used for such atrocious purposes." If such was the case a formal investigation ought to have been held, but to depose the prince on a charge of continued mis-government without enquiry, without trial, without even a hearing, while he was reported by the Resident to shew every disposition for reform, was to say the least an unwarrantable act of despotism, and in the face of the Government of India's promise to give him twenty months' grace, a gross breach of faith.

OUR NEW FOREIGN POLICY.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE, in concluding the despatch to the Government of India on the Baroda question, lays down a new foreign policy for India. The Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury says, "that incorrigible misrule is of itself a sufficient disqualification for sovereign power. Her Majesty's Government have willingly accepted the opportunity of recognizing in a conspicuous case the paramount obligation which lies upon them of protecting the people of India from oppression." It is to be regretted that Her Majesty's Government have announced this decision so summarily at the fag end of a despatch upon a foreign matter. Hitherto the policy of the Government in its relations with the native princes was to look only to its own aggrandizement or to the political safety of the empire. When the British Government first came in contact with the Native States, its object was the extension and consolidation of its own territories. It effected that object sometimes by making alliance with the Native chiefs, sometimes by making war upon them, sometimes by making concessions and taking in return new territories, and sometimes by committing violent acts of spoliation. Thus it has gone on adding district to district and province to province, till its empire has touched from the foot of the Himalyas to Cape Comorin. Not only has it thus extended its dominions, but it has also taken measures to reduce the surviving native chiefs and princes to a state of common dependence upon the English Raj. It has concluded with them treaties of offensive and defensive alliance, reduced their military strength, and established a solid footing for the protection of British interests by the appointment of accredited and practically all-powerful agents to the native

courts. The power of the British Government is now supreme. What should now be its policy in its intercourse with the Native States? Lord Canning thus wrote in 1860:

"I have no doubt that the policy of disruption and separation was the tight one fifty years ago, when the Rohillas and Mahrattas possessed armies and artillery which they could increase at pleasure without our consent, and, indeed, without our knowledge. But now it is quite different. These chiefs can scarcely cast a gun,—they certainly could not equip it unknown to us. They feel their dependence on us, since 1857 more than ever. We have nothing to fear from them individually, if we treat them rightly; whilst they have individually an influence which is invaluable to us as Supreme Rulers in India, if we will but turn it to account. To do this we must put them into a position to become useful instruments of civil government, and to take a pride in it. It is not a hopeless task, as some pretend. Again "In one way or another—in every way, in short—we must teach these men unmistakably that, whether they be Chiefs of States or, subjects, no change in the Supreme Power in India will be a gain to them, either as regards property, religion, social position, or national prejudices; and that the largest possible share of consideration and authority which they can have under any Paramount Power, they shall have under ours. If, as is very probable, the day of a European war is not distant, the need to us of such a conviction in their minds will soon make itself felt. To hold our Indian Empire in its present dimensions, through a war with France and Russia, we must hold it by some other means than the few English Regiments which, in such a case, would be spared to us. It is the same with our own old dominions in India as with the Native States. We have governed the North-Western Provinces in such a fashion that the Lieutenant Governor is with difficulty able to find Native gentlemen of such position as to make them useful and influential Magistrates; and in ten or fifteen years more it would be pretty nearly the same with the Panjaub. The influence of the landholders, instead of being conciliated and enlisted on our side, has been broken up and diluted till it has all but disappeared in the North-West; and we present the extraordinary spectacle of a Government which has no root in its soil, governing a country mainly agricultural, and one in which the value of landed possessions, and the respect for hereditary tenures, are as strongly felt as in any country in the world, by ignoring the landlord. We have kept a smooth surface upon this unsound state of things longer than could have been expected; and fortunately, when the break-up came, three years ago, we had no enemies in the field but such as did not know how to profit by our disadvantage; and we were able to dispose of them before they learnt the way.

"It may not be so in a long European war, with foreign cruisers threatening our Indian ports, foreign emissaries busy in the interior, and English recruits hard to come by."

Now, how is this principle to be applied if the *dictum* of Lord Salisbury holds good that "incorrigible misrule is of itself a sufficient disqualification for sovereign power." Who is to be the judge of this "incorrigible misrule," and what will be considered proofs of such misrule? It was upon pretext of "incorrigible misrule" that some of the principal native states were annexed in days gone by. The Duke of Argyll thus defended the annexation of Oudh, when Lord Canning proposed that the doctrine of lapse should be recanted: "One question immediately rises on reading this proposal:—What room is left for the discharge of our obligations to the people, as distinguished from the Rulers of Native States? What is to be done in such a case as Oudh? Is disloyalty to ourselves to be the only crime recognised in our dealings with Native Governments? Is incompetence, or cruelty, or corruption—the ruin of a country, and the misery of its people—are these to be tolerated, and if tolerated then virtually protected, by the Paramount Power in India." Lord Dalhousie in proposing the annexation of Nagpore said: "I place the interests of the people of Nagpore foremost among the considerations which induce me to advise that that State should now pass under British Government; for I conscientiously declare that unless I believed that the prosperity and happiness of its inhabitants would be promoted by their being placed permanently under British rule, no other advantages which could arise out of the measure would move me to propose it."

It is the old story of higher morality cancelling the lower. But we donot clearly understand the new policy of Lord Salisbury. He has not developed it, and so we are at a disadvantage in understanding it. Does his Lordship mean that the principle being that "incorrigible misrule should be a disqualification of sovereign power," it is the prince who should be pronounced disqualified and that the state should be kept intact, that his line should be preserved, and that the integrity of native administration should remain undisturbed? All these points should be cleared up. Then it would not be consistent with justice if a suspected native prince should be pronounced disqualified without a formal and open trial, but here the Secretary of State does not seem to agree with the Viceroy. Lord Salisbury deprecates the mode of enquiry adopted in the case of the Gaekwar, but his new policy cannot be righteously pursued without giving the accused a fair and full trial. As Mr. Taylor in his late address to the East India Association remarked:

"He could hardly doubt that the principle of public investigation is one with which an Englishman would not willingly in his own case dispense. We had extended it to cases in India in which an old woman stole a kedjereepot, but in the frequent questions decided by the Political Department with regard to the nobles of India it had not hitherto been adopted. He hoped the precedent set in this (the Gaekwar's) case would be followed; and he spoke of it as a wise and enlightened reform, for which the highest credit was due to Lord Northbrook. It was in entire keeping with the whole course of his administration, exhibiting independence and firmness, combined with consummate practical wisdom; and he was glad to see it had in many quarters excited admiration and approval. The true meaning and interpretation of treaties the effect of solemn pledges of Government, ought to be decided by competent judges, but judges were not competent when investigating matters in which their own interests were concerned and without the sanction of publicity. In the territories actually belonging to the Crown—the Regulation Provinces—the Government had actually put itself on an equality with its subjects, suing and being sued as a private individual in the courts. But in all cases rising between the Government and Native chiefs, or between the chiefs themselves, the inquiry is referred to the political Department, there is no control of public opinion; there is a natural and unconscious bias in favor either of the Government which they serve or the chief with whom they are connected."

In a country where truth is certainly not at a premium, where police interference is such as to induce the highest courts to regard it as fatal, and where, as in the Political Department, intrigues and conspiracy were rife, publicity of investigation was of the utmost importance."

And this is the more necessary, if Lord Salisbury's *dictum* is to be followed. Lord Northbrook has renderd a national service by the appointment of the late Baroda Commission as pointing the constitutional way in which the Native Princes should be dealt with, and if our countrymen are wise they should insist upon a strict adherance to that principle.

OUR SCHOOL-BOOKS.

WE are sorry that Sir Richard Temple should stake his good reputation on such a small question as the selection of text-books for Vernacular Scholarships, and place himself in antagonism, however unwillingly and unconsciously, with the educated natives, who feel deeply interested in their national literature, and who are justly jealous of Anglo-Saxon aggression upon that field. His Honor has favored the public with an explanation of the motives of his action in a Minute dated the 28th June last, published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, and while we feel grateful to him for the deference he has shewn to public opinion, we are constrained to say that the Minute has not mended the matter. Sir Richard says: "In my Minute of the 3rd May 1875 on the subject of "Scholarships for Vernacular Education and Encouragement of Elemetary Practical Science," I examined the style of text-books prescribed for each of the several subjects of the standard for the Vernacular Scholarships, and expressed my satisfaction with some of those already in use, and amongst others with Mr. Clarke's History of the World, and Mr. Lethbridge's History and Geography of Bengal, both of which were written in English, and have been translated into Bengalee. I adopted these two books, because these were understood to be standard works already in use, and accepted as such. Not having heard of any better works on the same subjects, and as the time had arrived when notice must be given for the ensuing year, I followed on these points that practice which I found in existence. The changes ordered in that Minute related to other branches." In the first place with all deference we submit that neither the Lieutenant Governor nor the Director is a judge of the "style of text-books prescribed for each of the several subjects of the standard for the Vernacular Scholarships." Neither of them is a Bengali scholar, and neither therefore ought to have taken upon himself the responsibility of selecting text-books without consulting those who were competent to pass an opinion on the subject. A Committee had been appointed to select the books, and in common decency the Government ought to have waited for their report. It is true that the Committee had not reported, although two years had elapsed since their appointment. We have already shewn that the inactivity of the Committee was quite inexcusable, and was popularly believed to be due to influences, which reflected the greatest discredit upon them. But if the Government had waited two years, surely it could have waited a few months more, and might have in the meantime pressed the Committee for their report. The present course would not come into operation till January next, and there was therefore no necessity for hurrying on the fixing of the subjects or books in May or June, particularly when the Director has selected certain works, which will not be published till September next. Sir Richard says that he adopted the Bengali translations of Mr. Clarke's History of the World and Mr. Lethbridge's History and Geography of Bengal, because they are understood to be standard works already in use, and accepted as such. How they have become "standard" works, or have been accepted as such, and have been widely in use in so short a time it is difficult for us to say. As to the merits of the translations we have neither time nor space to criticise them now, but it is enough for us to say that a man who does not know what *kansa* is in Bengali and uses the English word "bronze" for it, *vide* the first page of the translation of Mr. Clarke's History of the World, cannot be particularly familiar with the Bengali language. From the lowest Dhangar to the highest Hindu there is not a man in all Bengal who does not use *kansa* every day of his life, whether in the form of ornaments or domestic vessels, and there is no alloy more familiar to them than brass. There is a strange inconsistency in making the History of the World a text-book in the vernacular schools, and limiting the student's knowledge of Geography to Bengal. Is it not absurd to teach a boy the history of a country without at the same time teaching him the geography of it? The teacher must teach both, but as the curriculum does not provide for it he must indent upon his private resources. To teach a history of the world in an English school is one thing, and to teach the same in a vernacular school is another, for in the first general geography is taught, whereas according to the Lieutenant Governor's own shewing only the geography of Bengal is to be taught in the latter. In our opinion the History of the World ought to be eliminated from the vernacular curricula, for taking Mr. Clarke's work as the text the little knowledge compressed within its small compass would be scarcely worth the trouble and labor to be expended. Indeed, the boy would learn little more than the names of a few countries, a few kings, a few battles, and a few epochs or dates. As regards the other history and geography the Director evidently under the pressure of public opinion has quietly changed one of the subjects in the new course, in which the Lieutenant Governor had laid down Mr. Lethbridge's History and Geography of Bengal. Mr. Sutcliffe has omitted the Geography of Bengal, and substituted in its stead "geography (elementary) of the four quarters with special knowledge of the geography of India." We have no objection to this, but may we ask that if the Geography could be changed, why not also History? Surely the student would profit more if he were taught the History of India instead of that of Bengal only. In the next place we are told that not having heard of any better works on the same subjects the Lieutenant Governor has selected Messrs. Clarke and Lethbridge's books Now, when the History of the World was not

in demand there was consequently not much effort made by independent authors in this direction. If the Director had called for such a book, when the School-book Committee had suspended their meetings to give time for the translation of Messrs. Clarke and Lethbridge's texts, there would have been we are sure a hot competition, and then there would have been something like fair play. As matters now stand native authors openly say that the object was simply to favour "the two eminent officers of the education department." We are sorry that the good name of the Government is sacrificed by this jobbery of the Committee and the Director.

The Lieutenant Governor then goes on:

"Since the appearance of that Minute, I have seen it stated that the translations of the above-mentioned text-books are defective; that really good books, composed by native authors and adapted to the capacity of native students, have been overlooked or excluded, and that this selection of English works, translated into Bengalee, will be damaging to the cause of vernacular literature.

It has not been suggested what Bengalee works should take the places of these particular text-books to which objections have been made, and I know not whether any books, written by native authors in the vernacular, exist which would be suitable as substitutes. I have little doubt but that, with the progress of education, we shall before long see original compositions of merit in these particular branches, history and geography; but at present I do not find that such original compositions are forthcoming, or that, if forthcoming, they have been accepted as standard works. When such works are presented I shall be glad to see them prescribed as text-books in future years. Meanwhile, these translations have been made from manuals specially prepared by experienced officers for this country. If there are mistakes in the translations, they can be corrected without much difficulty in future editions."

Now, we submit with all respect that it was not the duty of the critics to point out what books "should take the place of these particular text-books." A Committee had been appointed, and the Government should have applied to them for necessary information. But it has practically ignored them, and inconsistently enough it charges its censors for not specifying the books, which in their opinion would have been better substitutes. Now as the Lieutenant Governor wants information we have much pleasure in supplying it. The History of Bengal by Pundits Eswar Chunder Vidyasagara and Ramgutty Nayarutna are regarded not only as good historical works but models of Bengali composition. Babu Rajkrishna Mookerjea's History of Bengal, though a small book, is much more comprehensive in its scope, embraces much greater variety of subjects, and treats more fully of the state of the nation in its social and moral aspects than Mr. Lethbridge's History. There is also an old but very full history of Bengal published under the auspices of the late Babu Govind Chunder Sen. Then the History of India by Babu Krishna Chunder Rai, Tareeny Churn Chatterjea, Nilmony Mookerjea, and Judu Gopal Chatterjea are already in use and accepted as standard works. The work of the first named author was revised by no less an authority than Dr. Cowell. If it is thought desirable to teach the History of the World there is the well known work of the late Babu Nilmony Bysack on the subject or if Ancient History there is also an equally well known work of Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea. As for Geography, the Indian Geography by Babus Kishna Chunder Rai Sushibushun Chatterjea, Nobinkrishna Banerjee, and Hurry Mohun Mookerjea, and General Geography by Babu Tareeny Churn Chatterjea would admirably answer the purpose. If the Lieutenant Governor had made needful enquiries, he would doubtless have been satisfied that Mr. Lethbridge's Geography, which is an adaptation of the geographical section of Sir George Campbell's Bengal Administration report of 1873, is not the only work extant on the subject. Some of our vernacular contemporaries have exposed the defects in the Bengali translations of Messrs. Clarke and Lethbridge's works, and the Lieutenant Governor says that if there are mistakes they may be corrected in future editions. But why teach the "mistakes" at all?

The Lieutenant Governor lays down the correct principle in the following paragraph in his minute:

"In the vernacular education of the natives, I think it right that, if possible, original vernacular works by native authors should be used in preference to translations from European works. *Cæteris paribus* an original native work should certainly be preferred for this purpose. But while laying down this principle, I would not adopt such works at Government schools unless they were at least of nearly equal merit with works translated from the English."

Vernacular works are more or less translations or rather compilations, and this is the natural result of the present state of our language and knowledge. But the question is not whether the vernacular books are original compositions or translations, for compilations are original compositions; but whether the Government should stifle independent enterprise among native authors by favoring the translation of English manuals by its educational officers. A greater misfortune cannot befall the country then the moulding of our mother tongue by English avarice. We also take the liberty to remind His Honor that it is not at all clear who is the ruling authority on the subject under notice. We were under an impression that all orders omanated from His Honor, but what could be more humiliating than to see the very books selected by the Lieutenant Governor quietly superseded by the Director by works, which His Honor has not yet seen, of which the public have no idea, and which will be published in July and September next. When the Physical Geography by Babur Rajendralala Mitra and Radhikaprosunno Mookerjea, Natural Philosophy by Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea, and Chemistry by Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadoor had been deliberately selected by the Lieutenant Governor and announced in the *Gazette*, why have they been again superseded by the Director in the course fixed by him? There is a mystery hanging over this matter which we are sorry to observe has not been cleared up. Surely the first selection was made by His Honor with due and deliberate care, and why is it immediately after thrown overboard? There is an impression abroad that as in other subjects so in this the question is White *versus* Black. We hope this impression is wrong, but the practical tendency of the action of the Director cannot be denied—it is that the profits of most of the books selected by him will go into the pockets of the White man, while the Black man who had hitherto labored to supply our schools with text-books without any aid from Government will starve. Surely a just and impartial ruler like Sir Richard Temple will not knowingly seal with his sanction such an unrighteous policy.

The Lieutenant-Governor thus concludes his Minute:—

"I wish, then, that the Director of Public Instruction may be requested to look into this matter and see whether there are any original vernacular compositions which could properly be substituted for the works named above; and if any native gentleman, author or otherwise, has any such book to produce, he would do well to communicate with the Director of Public Instruction, who will be able to give it his consideration, and to submit the matter for the orders of Government if necessary."

The conclusion we are grieved to say is a serious reflection upon the School-Book Committee. It implies that the Committee are not to be consulted and that the Director is to decide. It is the old story of the blind leading the blind. It is an anomaly to vest an English Director, with no knowledge of the Bengali language, with control over the vernacular schools, and with power for the selection of vernacular books, but as that anomaly cannot be easily removed, the best thing which the Government could do under existing circumstances was to aid him in these matters with competent native advice. The Lieutenant Governor we believe has the interests of our national literature at heart, but he has been hitherto badly informed and badly advised. He has however had sufficient indications that he has been taken over a wrong path, and we do hope that he will retrace his steps before it is too late.

OUR GUARDIANS.

WE GIVE below the following case illustrative of the care with which our guardians the Police protect the lieges of the Queen:

BHOOBON MONEY DASSEE *vs.* RAM BROMHO BHUTTACHARJEE.

From the evidence in this case it appears that the Head Constable Ram Bromho Chatterjee on the 22nd September at about 10 P. M. was drunk and became very boisterous and noisy. Instead of stopping at the Thannah of which by the way he was in charge, he sallied forth with two or three constables to make his rounds. Whilst proceeding down the road south from the Thannah the Head Constable espied the prosecutrix a young woman hurrying along the road and called to her to stop, and finally sent Motee Constable to catch her and bring her to him, he did so. The prosecutrix was then dragged with considerable violence to the Thannah and taken to the upper terrace of the Police Station where she says the Police Head Constable had connection with her and allowed her to leave when he heard the Sub-Inspector Thompson was approaching. The evidence shews conclusively that the prosecutrix was dragged from the shop of Shobessur Modee, where she had taken refuge, against her will, that she was taken screaming and crying to the Police station with violence for she fell once if not more than once and she was taken to the terrace of the Thannah by those constables by order of the Head Constable violently, given to the following effect "Lejao, sali upar Lejao" What afterwards took place on the roof is not very clear, but I think the prosecutrix's statement may be accepted that the accused had connection with her whether by force or by consent, matters little, for she was in duress at the time and this fact discloses the intention with which she was dragged off to the Thannah if such intention required disclosure, for it must be remembered, that the prosecutrix is a young woman and was taken to the Thannah without a shadow of excuse.

In my opinion a charge of Rape would have succeeded but for the amiable converse said to have been held on the terrace of the Thannah after the box of money was produced. But still though compliance may have ensued. I do not think that this can be held to constitute a condoning of the offence of the use of criminal force and of abduction on the Public road.

The defence is simply this that the Head Constable saw the prosecutrix and a man conversing in a secluded spot and challenged them to know what they were doing and they ran away. The woman was caught and refused to give up the man's name and was forcibly dragged off to the Thannah; such conduct on the part of the Head Constable is unjustifiable and constitutes no exculpation.

The pleas put forward by the Pleader for the defence are, that the sub-Inspector had no authority under the law to interfere to investigate the case; such a plea is puerile, 2ndly, the charge is said to be the result of a conspiracy between the Moonsiff and the Pleader outraged in the person of his hand maid, the defence seems to be badly advised in putting forward such a plea, 3rdly, the prosecutrix is said to be a Prostitute, still none the less is she entitled to the protection of the law, 4thly, it is said that criminal force was exercised by the Police under necessity only but neither the arrest nor the treatment the Prosecutrix underwent are justifiable. The discrepancies in the evidence especially that between the Moonsiffs' statement that he did not speak to the Head Constable when he (the Head Constable) was with the woman on the terrace and prosecutrix's statement that the Moonsiff called on the Head Constable to let her go are pressed with great vehemence but I see little in this except that the woman heard a voice appealing to the Head Constable and thought it was the Moonsiffs, There were numbers of people below and any of them may have appealed to the Head Constable Again it is urged there is no motive for the offence and that the time and place of the committal of the offence renders it improbable in the extreme, but this plea is made in forgetfulness of the intoxicated state of the accused.

The Court finds Ram Bromho Bhuttacharjee guilty of the offence with which he is charged viz. using criminal force to the prosecutrix with intent to outrage her modesty and the order of the Court is that he undergo 2 years rigorous imprisonment Section 354 Indian Penal Code.

(Sd.) J. A. HOPKINS.
Joint Magistrate, Hooghly.

10th October 1874.

In my opinion the evidence clearly establishes at least the offence of which the Prisoner has been convicted. The sentence which has been passed is not too severe considering the appellant's position and the nature of the assault committed. Appeal rejected.

Hooghly Sessions Court
3rd September 1875. } (Sd.) H. J. PRINSEP,
Sessions Judge.

Comments on the above are superfluous. The law has been happily vindicated, though not without much difficulty, as it is always difficult to prove a charge against the Police. We hope the fate of Rambrohmo will be a warning to his fellows. The Railway Companies have a wholesome practice of publishing in placards and hand-bills the names of persons convicted of breaches of the Railway law or rules by way of warning to others. We think it would be well if the Government were to publish in the same way particularly among the Police the names of those Policemen or officers who are punished for abuse of authority or for the infraction of law.

REPORT OF THE SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY.

OF the different species of reports which red-tapism on the one hand, and the requirements of the public press on the other, have given rise to, the most recent is the hysterical. Its object is not to afford information as was that of similar documents of olden days; it is not of that roseate hue which wrote up the Punjab Government in the early part of its history; it belongs not to the class hypercritico-cynical which Sir George Campbell brought into vogue, nor to the one called the butter-boat, such as the Duffla despatches; it neither informs, nor gilds nor condemns, nor praises; but, as its name im-,

plies,it alternates a state of torpor with paroxysms of screaming and roaring and groans—of frothing and foaming. It has not the smallest pretension to art, and is generally rough, uncouth and repulsive. Bumptious it invariably is to the last degree, but of any redeeming merit it has not the shadow of a shade. A notable instance of this ungainly offensive and noxious class of writing is afforded by the "Administration Report of the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1874-75." It extends to the goodly size of 85 pages foolscap, and bristles with tabular statements of all kinds, but true to the class to which it belongs, it is the most unbusinesslike and ungainly of the many reports that have fallen into our hands for a long time,—its fits of torpor are as frigid as are its paroxysms of laughter and screaming, and contortions repulsive. Its materials, such as they are, have been left so undigested and unsorted that it is painful to wade through them, and they have been so spiced with petulance, ill-feeling and acrimony that they prompt retaliation at almost every step. Its first para. opens with the statement that "the Municipal Commissioners now present their annual statement of receipts" &c., and their personality is preserved for a time, but as the writer warms up and the temptation to put forth his own individuality becomes strong, he replaces the "we" of the Commissioners, and, coming forward in *pro pria persona* to assert his lofty position, murders grammar and good sense by such egotisms as "I may assume in the first instance," "I here quote," "and in this I do not exaggerate," (has he exaggerated in other matters?) "I think there can be no reasonable doubt," "I will take it," "I trust I have made my meaning clear," "I have already laid before the Commissioners," "My proposal, therefore, is," "I am glad to say the Commissioners generally have concurred in this view," "I referred in my last reports," "I feel convinced." &c. &c. To denote emphasis I is certainly preferable to we; but who is this I? Is he the Chairman as the representative of the Commissioners? or the Vice, the Chairman's man, speaking in the name of his chief? In either case would'nt it have been much more consistent had the same personality been preserved throughout from the beginning to the end? Why *we* in some paras and *I* in others? The little great men of the little Pedlington of the Suburbs are not generally amenable to grammar, reason, or public opinion; but it would have been an advantage to the Government for whose information the report has been printed, had an opportunity been given them to know from whom it proceeds. An Emperor is reported to have said "*l'Empire c'est moi,*' and the Chairman of the Suburban Municipality or his man may, *mutatis mutandis*, repeat the saying with every propriety; but it should be done with perfect confidence, and not by half. At any rate it is a self-deception to say that the report emanates from the Commissioners, for they are as innocent of it as the babe just born. It does not proceed from their chief, for he disowns it by writing a separate letter. It is not due to the Vice-Chairman, for he never wrote an annual report to which he could refer by saying "in my last report" all former reports having been signed by the Chairman for the time being; under the circumstance the public must, we imagine, look to the unknown who has written it. Such self-deceptions are however not rare in the precious document under review. Thus adverting to *Bustee* improvement we are told:

"These resolutions were adopted by the majority of the Commissioners present at a General meeting, though not without considerable opposition from some of the native Commissioners, who considered the proposals unsuited to the circumstances of the Suburbs and calculated to bear hardly and oppressively on land-owners and tenants. The Gentlemen's opinion, they being permanent residents of the Suburbs, themselves land-owners and thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances and condition of landed property therein and the requirements and habits of their countrymen, is undoubtedly entitled to the highest respect and consideration, *but I venture* to think that the provision "that every separate plan for improving any *bustee* shall be laid by the Standing *Bustee* Committee before the Commissioners in General Meeting, who shall take each case into consideration and pass such orders as may be necessary," so effectually disarms the scheme of *bustee* improvement of its objectionable features, and of any risk of oppression or injustice by harsh carrying out of ill-considered measures that they will be ready to concur with the majority in carrying out such steady and moderate schemes of improvement as may from time to time be brought forward, and as they are themselves members of that committee they will be able to bring their local and special knowledge to bear in aiding the Committee, to propose measures of improvement most suited to the requirements of the several localities, while avoiding as much as possible injury to private rights."

Now the fact is, the provision on which so much stress is laid was not a part of the resolutions recommended by the Special Committee, but an amendment put forth at the meeting of the Commissioners to disarm the opposition of the minority. Originally the power of improvement was claimed by the Vice-Chairman in the name of his chief, and when this would not be allowed the amendment was put forth by way of a compromise. The opposition was again not due solely to some of the native Commissioners, but at least one European Commissioner joined in it.

Apart from this self-deception there is observable in the report a marked manifestation of that spirit of high-handedness and impatience of control which characterise every action of the Chairman and his man,and it is particularly obtrusive in money matters. The official auditors complain of a sum of Rs. 48,046, having been spent without authority, and it is equal to about one-seventh of the total budgetted income of the Municipality; and the charge is scouted by such supercilious remarks as—no sanction wanted;—if there is excess in one department there is a saving in another;—when an undertaking has been sanctioned it is to be understood that expenditure for it was *ipso facto* sanctioned, and the like. Adverting to excess of expenditure on account of Press work, the Chairman says it "is more than covered by receipts for work done." The Finance Committee add "the increased charges for Press, stationary and contingencies were neither budgetted nor sanctioned, as they were incurred for out-door work for which payment was received, this also was ignored by the auditors." Now, apart from the illegality and impropriety of spending large sums of money—in one instance as much as Rs. 24,801—without authority, whether remuneratively or not—we hold that the excuse is not even founded on facts in some cases. The total excess on account of the Press is Rs. 2610, and the self-deception of the Chairman and the Committee's remarks will be apparent when we say that the total value for out-door work shown on page 11 is only Rs. 1874-13-6, or Rs. 735-2-6 under the excess. Again, of this total and of the outstanding of the previous year only Rs. 1554-0-3 were actually realised, or in other words the expenditure exceeded the income by Rs. 1055-15-9 and yet the auditors are snubbingly told that the excess "has been more than covered by receipts for work done." This Press account also displays another curious fact, which will not be uninteresting to merchants and printers generally. With a total of excess expenditure of Rs. 2610, and a total of out-door work amounting to Rs. 1874-13-6 of which only Rs. 1554-0-3 were realised we have a "profit" put down of Rs. 2645-6-9. How a profit of 2646 can be drawn out of a transaction limited to Rs. 1874 trancends our understanding, but there may be some occult way of explaining such problems peculiar to certain systems of account keeping which is unknown to the public at large. In 1873-74 the cost for the Press was Rs. 4309, and it turned out work to the value of 5537-6-0 for the Municipality and of Rs. 1450-0-9 for outsiders total 6963-8-3. In 1874-75 the total cost was Rs. 6390 and the value of the work done for the Municipality Rs. 5796-4-6, and for outsiders Rs. 1874-13-6= a total of Rs. 7671-2-0, *i. e.* with an increased expenditure of Rs. 2081—the outturn shows an increase of Rs. 707-9-9 only—or a dead loss in the transaction of Rs. 1373-6-3.

One important element of annual accounts relating to large corporations engaged in extensive works of various kinds, is a statement showing assets and liabilities; but the report under notice vouchsafes us nothing of the kind. From casual remarks in diverse parts of it it is evident that there are large outstandings on different accounts, but these are not shown in full. In the Chairman's letter it is stated that the "Commissioners have (*sic*) a substantial balance at their credit at the close of the year and had no unpaid debt," but with every deference to the Chairman we are constrained to say, that there were debts—for instance on account of repairs and remetalling of roads done in February and March which had not been liquidated at the close of the year—and these in the ordinary course of business should have been included under the head of liabilities, even though such a course would have necessitated the admission of debts, and detracted from the glory of a large cash balance. We have also missed in the Report an inventory of the stock,—particularly of stone ballast of which there is always a large quantity, and which on more than one occasion could not formerly be made to square with the books. Information would also have been welcome about the number of ponies owned by the Municipality, how many, of them if any, have died or been exchanged for mules; what measures are adopted to prevent waste or misappropriation, what check there is to prevent contractors from charging without watering the roads or lighting the lamps, how the large number of coolies employed by the Municipality are kept to their work and not diverted to private gardens, in what manner are the accounts of the Work Shop adjusted so as to prevent works turned out in it proving more costly than what the same works done by private contract would have done. We look in vain for any satisfactory explanation about these matters in the report. On the subjects of water-supply, drainage and conservancy, the report contains several pages of "High fallutin" of the most approved stamp; but practically the Commissioners seem to have done nothing about them. The rate-payers have, however, the satisfaction to know that their contributions have increased from Rs. 3,59,060 in 1873-74 to Rs. 4,13,162 in 1874-75, and, as money is the root of all good as well as of all evil, it is to be presumed that the higher income has somehow proved to them proportionately more beneficial, though the Report does not specify that in detail.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

SIR ORACLE has at last spoken. Mr. Disraeli has submitted an estimate of the cost of the coming visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India. The following telegram has been received on the subject:

"*London 9th July* 1875.—The Commons last night went into Committee on supply, when Disraeli made a statement respecting the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. He said that the simplicity which would be suitable in case of the Prince visiting the Colonies would be quite unsuitable as regards a visit to India, and that, though the Viceroy had intimated that the custom of ceremonial presents need not be observed, yet still the Prince must be placed in a position to exercise generosity and display splendour; but upon this point it would be undignified to enter into a discussion. The Prince starts from England on the 17th of October, and the period of his absence will extend over six months. The transport *Serapis* and the yacht *Osborn* are placed at his service. He will be escorted by a detached squadron in command of Admiral Lambert, which during his stay in India will be stationed at Bombay.

The naval estimates are put down at £52,000. On arriving in India the Prince will be the guest of the Viceroy, who strongly counselled the visit. The expense to the Indian Government will be confined to the exercise of the rights of hospitality, which will probably cost £30,000. His Royal Highness will not visit India as the representative of the Queen, but as the heir apparent, and will hold an Investiture of the Star of India, without however encroaching on the position of the Viceroy. His Royal Highness will be placed in a position to impress the people of India with his real dignity and influence. It is estimated that £60,000 will suffice for his personal expenses, and presents accounts will be audited by Sir William Anderson. Government will submit estimates to Parliament next thursday. The Marquis of Hartington approved estimates. Fawcett thought it would be preferable if Imperial Exchequer bore sole charge. Sir George Campbell considered expenses were fairly divided, Messrs. Macdonald and Burt, working men's members, opposed the estimates."

We do not think that the Indian estimate is complete. There will be many subsidiary charges which have evidently not been taken into account. The Government House is being put in thorough repairs, and the cost of new marbles alone it is said will come to about Rs. *20,000*. There will be movements of troops to escort the Prince through the continent and the charges on this account will come to a large figure. We do not know whether these and like items are included in the above estimate.

We observe that His Royal Highness will arrive at Bombay on the 8th of November. We think it would have been complimentary to the Viceroy if the Prince had come to the capital first. We should not be surprised if the left-handed choice to be shewn to the capital should abate the

enthusiasm of its citizens. We believe the proposed movement for the reception of the Prince in Calcutta will be initiated on the return of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to Belvedere.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE on the Calcutta Municipal Bill have submitted their report upon it. It is a consolidating measure, and considerable improvement has been effected in its details. The powers of the Justices have been greatly increased, and some of the old provisions, which used to bear harshly upon the rate-payers, have been amended. But several new provisions have been introduced, which are highly objectionable, and in respect of which, if the rate-payers are alive to their own interests, should express their views in time. The Select Committee have recommended no changes in the constitution, simply because public opinion is altogether reticent upon it.

THE SYNDICATE of the Calcutta University, we hear, has appointed a Committee to consider and report on the propriety of introducing the first two chapters of the Rig Veda as a text-book for the B. A. course. We learn also that a critical edition of those two chapters have lately been sent to press by the Rev. K. M. Banerji and that the mover of the proposition in the Syndicate is the same Reverend gentleman. A curious coincidence!

THE BURMAN *fiasco* it appears is an invention of newspaper writers. Although Sir Douglas Forsyth appeared at the Court of Ava boot-less, his errand has not proved bootless. He has obtained all the concessions demanded by our Government and has accordingly returned from Burma. The question of passage for troops through the Burman territory was not included in his programme, and it was not therefore his duty to raise it. It is now said that the question related simply to passage for an escort for a mission which it may be desirable to send hereafter to Younan. If this be the case, we do not see the slightest objection to it. A friendly nation is bound by common courtesy to give passage for an escort to its ally through its own territory, and we cannot believe that the King of Burma will so far forget himself as to refuse such a reasonable request. The dignity of our Government has been sufficiently vindicated by the unconditional concession of the independence of the Karance country in compliance with the demand of our Government, though the question at issue was by no means clear, and yet there are writers, who would have a war with Burma. They are not satisfied with the pacific intentions of the Government of India, and while British diplomacy has triumphed so far as the immediate question was concerned, the war party in the Indian press is raising new questions and seeking to thrust hostility. As tax-payers we protest against this aggressiveness.

THE INDIAN STATESMAN, which seems to head the war party, while holding that our arguments against compelling Burma to give passage to our troops are "in the abstract plausible enough," says that they do not apply because His Majesty of Mandalay cannot be regarded as an independent neutral sovereign, for the simple reason that he has acknowledged himself to be a vassal and tributary of China. The writer quotes the following passage from a letter from the King of Burma to the Emperor of China published in the *Englishman* of the 9th instant:

"Succeeding to your barren and far-off dependency of Burmah your vassal is impressed with the deep favours conferred by your Heavenly Dynasty when permitting his country to be enrolled amongst the territory of Yu: and in offering up, according to rule, the tribute prescribed, the land of Burmah is thus included in the heaven of Yan." The epistle goes on to state that, owing to recent wars on the borders, communication has long been intercepted, but now that strife has been happily ended, it is fitting the 'humble vassal' of his Imperial Majesty should at once offer tribute. This, it is hoped, the autocrat of the Central Kingdom will 'deign to receive,' and will further 'graciously lend ear to the feelings of obedience, respect, and submission entertained by his vassal."

The *Statesman* thus comments on the above:

"What becomes, then, of the neutral Sovereign, on terms of equal friendship with both parties? The neutrality disappears, and the King of Ava, as a vassal of China, does his duty to his suzerain by refusing our troops access to the Chinese frontier in case of need. But it is equally the duty of the Indian Government to take care that the vassals of China do not stand in the way of the punishment of Chinese duplicity and treachery. If a Chinese tributary stops the way, a passage must be secured, if necessary, by force. The *Patriot* appeals to the law of nations. Very well. Supposing Belgium, instead of being independent, were to declare herself the vassal and tributary of France, would the law of nations secure her neutrality—as it now does—in the event of war between France and Germany? The idea is preposterous, because, as a vassal, she would be bound to aid her suzerain as much as possible, and this fact would place her on the roll of Germany's enemies.

Admitted, but would Germany under such circumstances treat with Belgium as an "independent nation?" We believe not. But our Government has all along treated with Burma as an independent state, and it cannot consequently deal with it as a vassal of China when it suits its own convenience. The two positions are incompatible with each other. If a war with China mean a war with Burma, then why did our Government honor it with an embassy, and observe in its intercourse all the formalities which one independent nation observes towards another. Our contemporary is placed on the two horns of a dilemma, and let him choose which of them he likes, and it will be then time for us to answer him.

THE PIONEER'S Burma Correspondent gives a fair account of the success of the British Embassy to the Court of Ava. We, take the following from it:

"Nothing, can be more gratifyfng than the speedy settlement at which the Mission and the Court of Ava have together arrived. So far public opinion has not been justified by the result; but possibly those who gave it as their unqualified belief that the King would be intractable will take refuge in the old complaint, that it is impossible to put any trust in the words of the King of Burmah. He has so often broken faith with us, they will say, that it is morally certain he will do the same again. The best answer to this argument is, that he has now bound himself by treaty under his own seal to preserve and acknowledge the independence of Western Karennee. Any violation of this engagement (and nobody knows this better than the King) will bring him into direct collision with the British, and he, whatever may be said in Rangoon to the contrary, is not disposed to war with the Viceroy.

At one time, it seemed probable that a fresh disturbing element would be introduced into the discussion by the visit of Leeseetahi to the Burmese Court. This man was, according to information received by Colonel Horace Browne, the leader of the attack upon the Western China expedition, and a supporter of the murderer of Mr. Margary. As the King of Burmah was suspected, (whether justly or not has not yet been determined, but probably not justly) of a complicity in that attack and murder, the visit of the notorious Leeseetahi was viewed with alarm by the whole of the Indian Press, prompted apparently by alarm at headquarters. Mr. Eden, who is now at Simla, and who, while he was still in Burmah, expressed his opinion openly and frequently, to the effect that he had little fear that the King of Burmah would be so ill-advised as to resort to arms, must have shared in the alarm. But his danger was averted by the plausible declaration of the Burmese that Leesectahi's object was only to convey to the Court of Ava the official notification of the succession of the new Emperor of China. It is possible that Leesectahi, as Governor of the District of Momein, which is the borderland between the two countries, was chosen as the ambassador to convey this intimation. The duration of his stay in Mandalay, two days, might be taken as an argument in favor of the peaceful object of the visit, for it would hardly seem possible to concoct very much villany in so short a time, even for such practised rogues as the King of Burmah and the Governor of Momein. However this may be, Sir Douglas Forsyth and Colonel Duncan were satisfied with the explanation, and did not consider they had any grounds for postponing the settlement of the Karennee question."

We only hope that our Government will not again complicate matters by making new and unreasonable demands.

THE MORNING PAPERS publish the following telegraphic summary of the conversation in the House of Commons regarding Burman affairs:

"*London 9th July* 1875,—In the Commons last night Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question put by Mr. Grant Duff, said that the earlier matters in dispute with Burmah had been satisfactorily settled, but that the murder of Mr. Margary and the cordial reception lately granted by the King of Burmah to the Chinese General Leesectahi had caused the Indian Government to insist on the King placing no obstacles in the way of our obtaining redress. Permission had been refused for the passage of British troops through Burmah; but he, Lord Hamilton, hoped and believed that the King would yield to the demands made by England, and that no collision would occur. In conclusion His Lordship said that as negociations were pending the communication, of the papers at present would be detrimental to the public service."

It would seem from the above that a war with China is imminent. Who will pay the piper?

THE Lieutenant Governor makes some sensible remarks on vaccination in Bengal. His Honor says:

"It is not to be expected that the people will have faith in vaccination until they see for themselves that it actually succeeds in warding off small-pox from the country. The Europeans and the educated classes of natives may believe in the scientifically ascertained fact that vaccination prevents small-pox; but the mass of the people will not, it is to be feared, believe this until they see that the disease actually is prevented. Once they see that, then probably they will not be slow to adopt vaccination extensively or universally: and then, but not till then, will success be attained. Now scattered or desultory operations do not at all tend to produce such belief; but, on the contrary, tend rather to prevent its arising at all, or to weaken it when it may have begun to arise. The people see vaccination going on to a certain limited extent year after year; they further see that, notwithstanding all this, small-pox recurs much the same as before. They have no scientific knowledge that they should see the real merits of the case, and they draw the inference that vaccination is not of any practical use. If, under such circumstances, their inference should be in this wise, we need hardly feel surprise.

On the other hand, there is reason to suppose that the people are disposed to seek for protection against small-pox, if they can only find any means which may command their confidence; for they already resort to some extent to the partial protection afforded by the scientifically obsolete method of inoculation. As is well known, the benefit of this inoculation is not at all in the warding off of small-pox from the individual who has been inoculated, but only in producing a mild attack of the disease itself, and which prevents its occurrence in a severer form. Further, this remedy not only does nothing to keep off small-pox from the neighbourhood, but actually introduces the disease in what may be called an artificial manner. And small-pox thus introduced, in however mitigated a form sets up all the infectious and contagious influences which would ordinarily arise from a spontaneous outbreak of the disease. Consequently the result of inoculation can at the best be but slightly beneficial. The faith in it, however, languidly survives. The people apparently suppose it to be better than nothing. Probably they esteem vaccination as hardly more efficacious. And, unless we render our vaccination more demonstrably successful in its general result, they will hardly believe in its superiority to inoculation."

There is a cardinal defect in the present system of vaccination. The superintendents of vaccination remain as fixtures within the particular tracts assigned to them, and as a matter of course they take things easily enough. Once they establish their reputation there, they feel no more incentive to activity, for their good name covers all sins of omission and commission. If they were periodically removed from one tract to another, there would be room for comparison, and consequently a stimulus to increased exertion.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has recorded its views on the Rent law in its reply to the Dacca memorial. We give the following extract from it:

"Under Act X of 1859, Section 78 *sqq.* and the corresponding Section 52 *sqq.* of Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869, the zemindar, having proved the arrear of rent, may proceed to eject absolutely if the arrear decreed is not paid with costs within 15 days from the date of the decree. Besides there is the alternative power of distraint for arrears of rent under Section 112 of Act X of 1869, and the corresponding Section 68 of Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869, by which under certain rules, and with certain provisoes, standing crops are liable to distraint.

Thus it will be seen that as regards the occupancy tenure, the zemindar can proceed against it summarily enough if he has obtained a decree of court. It is only in the absence of such a decree that such summary power is denied to him. The Government, no doubt, has more summary power in respect to the realization of arrears of land revenue. But the argument that the summary process which can be brought by Government to bear upon the zemindar ought in equity to be available to the latter against the ryot, cannot exactly hold good, as the relation of Government to the zemindar is not analogous to the relation of the zemindar to the ryot. The circumstances are different, (1) because a though the Government revenue demand under the permanent settlement varies in different parts of the provinces in which that settlement is in force as regards its proportion to the gross rental of the land, still everywhere its incidence is light, no such general conclusion can be affirmed in respect of the rent payable by the tenant to his landlord. (2) The Government revenue demand is not only light, but it is absolutely fixed, and as publicly known as the names of the estates from which it is realized. It is recorded in registers accessible to all the world. There is equal publicity in regard to the realization of this demand; all payments made in satisfaction of it are well authenticated, and any person who has paid his full debt and is yet treated as a defaulter has his ample remedy for the injury sustained. While such are the relations between Government and the revenue-paying zemindars, those between the landlords and the rent-paying tenants exhibit considerable difference. In their case there is no authoritative or publicly authenticated record to appeal to for the determination of the rent actually payable by the tenant in respect of any particular holding, or of the extent it any, to which the rent justly payable has been actually realized. Until the zemindars shall establish the same character (as above described) in their relations with their tenants as obtains between themselves and Government the Lieutenant-Governor hardly sees how they can claim the benefit of the same summary process for the realization of their dues,

Secondly, in asking for an absolute extinction in their favour of the occupancy rights of defaulting tenants as the consequence of a single default in the payment of rent asserted to be due from them, the zemindars appear to desire to go beyond the action of Government towards landlords who fail to pay the revenue demand. Government does not confiscate the property of its debtor, but sells it by public auction, by which process the estate in most cases realizes its full market value; and then after the public debt has been satisfied, the residue of the realized value of the property is made over to the

owner. The Lieutenant-Governor presumes that the zemindars would not on consideration claim the absolute right of appropriating, for possibly a small debt, an interest in land which to its possessor might be worth many times the amount of the debt.

Thirdly, referring back to the difference in the law indicated in Paragraph 4 above, it remains to be seen what is the practice in the case of arrears of public revenue and of rent. It is true that the zemindar must stay his hand if his defaulter pays the debt within fifteen days from the date of the decree, whereas Government may proceed against its debtor at once; but it is seldom, if ever, that aCollector really proceeds to the sale of an estate on which an arrear has occured when tender of full payment is made even after the notification of the accrual of the arrear.

For the above reasons therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that he cannot entertain the proposals as stated in the memorial under acknowledgement. The proposed remedy cannot, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be applied with even-handed justice to all parties until a complete and authenticated record shall be made of the rent-paying obligations of the tenant to his landlord. When records of their mutual transactions and obligations are placed on a footing that may challenge inspection and criticism, it may then be time to consider the claim of the zemindars that their means of recovery from defaulting tenants shall be as prompt and summary as the procedure for enforcing the realization of the public revenue.

The Lieutenant-Governor's attention is again attracted by this petition to the statement that the right of occupancy is now claimed by the majority of ryots. He could congratulate the zemindars on such a state of affairs. The increase of tenant right is good for them as it gives the cultivators an interest in the land, and in effecting improvements, which are ultimately beneficial to the landowners among others.

In conclusion, I am to add that though Sir Richard Temple is unable to accede to the request contained in the present memorial, he will bear in mind the views of the memorialists as expressed in the communication under acknowledgement; and in the event of legislation being comtemplated on a future occasion, he has little doubt that the arguments now submitted will receive proper consideration. These papers will be duly recorded in the proceedings of Government."

We reserve comments till the next issue.

WE HAVE RECEIVED for publication the following circular from the Post Master General, Bengal:

To

ALL POSTAL OFFICIALS IN BENGAL.

Calcutta, 23rd June 1875.

In the second column of the list of Indian Post Offices in the new Postal Guide for 1875, will be found the correct spelling of the names of these places for all the circles in India, except Madras and Bombay. Great confusion has heretofore been the result of the want of system in transliterating native names into English; a typical instance of this may be seen at page 137 of the new Guide, where the common native word "Gosain" is spelt, in two consecutive lines, in two absurdly different ways, as "Gossy," and Goshaun," neither of which would be recognised for the sound they are intended to represent, or be pronounced at all correctly.

In future, therefore, the proper spelling, as given in column 2, or (for Bengal) in the list prepared and circulated by me, must in all cases be followed; all new stamps, &c., will be engraved in accordance with it.

It will be noticed that a few of the large and better known places, of which the spelling has, as it were, crystallized in error, have kept their old names: instances of this are, Calcutta, Howrah, Jessore, Dacca and others.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

It is certainly desirable to have an uniformity in the spelling of proper names. But we fear it cannot be enforced by a circular of the Post Master General or even by an order of Government. The people must be left to educate themselves to its use, and we must look to the schoolmaster for the reform desired by Mr. Gribble.

WE HAVE been requested to announce that a deposit of £300 is imperative in the Great Unchastity Case on or before the 15th of July, gentlemen who have promised subscriptions in aid of the appeal fund or have realised such are requested to remit the same without delay to Raja Komulkrishna Bahadoor, or to the Secretaries of the Subscription Committee.

REVIEW.

A Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in Private Libraries of the North-west Provinces. Compiled by order of Government, N. W. P. Part I. Benares: Printed at the Medical Hall Press, 1874. *pp.* 627.

(First Notice.)

Under the orders of Government an attempt is being made to carry out a survey of Sanskrit MSS. as they are to be found in private Libraries throughout India. In Bombay Dr. Buhler has been appointed to examine and report on the MSS, to be found in Gujerat and Dr. Kielhorn in the Marhatta Country. In Madras Dr. Burnell has charge of the Tanjore catalogue, in Bengal Baboo Rajendralala Mitra is busy with the Toles and private collections of this province and in the North West, Oudh and the central Provinces the several Directors of Public Instruction have charge of the work. The great object of the undertaking was to get up an inventory of the Sanskrit stock of India on a uniform plan; but the idea of uniformity seems to have been entirely lost sight of by the different workers. Dr. Buhler in his Gujerat catalogue, of which four numbers have been published gives the serial number, name of MS. in Devanagari character, the same in Roman character, name of the author, number of leaves, number of lines in each page, age of the MS. the place of deposit, and the party in possession, and a blank column of remarks, intended, we suppose, for the reader's occasional notes. Dr. Kielhorn follows this plan in his catalogue of South Marhatta MSS., but in the Central Provinces catalogue which he has edited, he has added one item more, namely the extent of the MS. as measured by slokas. The Oudh catalogue prepared by Pandit Deviprasada and edited by Babu Rajendralala Mitra, of which four fasciculi have been issued, gives all the details which are given in Dr. Buhler's catalogue, with the following additions; viz. Works which are known to have been printed have an asterisk placed against their names; the name of the zillah is mentioned along with the place of deposit; and an indication is afforded of the subject matter of the works under notice. Babu Rajendralala Mitra's "Notices of Sanskrit MSS., of which nine numbers have been issued, are more elaborate in plan. In addition to all the details in Dr. Kielhorn's catalogue, the substance on, and the character in, which the MS. is written, its appearance, correctness, and the fact whether the work is written in verse or prose or both is always noted. The beginning, end and colophon are also copied. A Sanskrit epitome of the subject matter, and an English translation of the same, together with incidental illustrations, references and critical remarks are the crowning features of these "Notices."

As a part of the same undertaking and coming after the above exemplars the North-Western Provinces' catalogue necessarily challenges comparison with its predecessors. The columns in this case are the same as in Dr. Buhler's catalogue, with the exception that the seventh column enters the material and character of the MS. in the place of its age. Now as all the MSS. catalogued in the first part are uniformly described to be written on paper (there is no attempt to distinguish the varieties of home and foreign manufacture) and in the Devanagari character, this column was not wanted at all. A couple of lines at the beginning, either as a foot-note or an introduction, would have answered the same purpose as well, while materially reducing the printer's bill and the editorial charges, if the same have been measured by the page. An attempt has been made to fill up the column of remarks by matter ranging from four lines to a page. Now as the matters in other columns never come up to more than two lines a great deal of space has had to be sacrificed to these remarks, and it is patent that had the column of remarks been increased in breadth by the space of the seventh column which was not wanted at all, each page of the catalogue would have accomodated a larger number of works, with the beneficial results above indicated. The remarks almost uniformly state with varying phraseology whether the MS. is old or new, correct or incorrect, and procurable or not for copying. A catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. such as the one under notice finds but a very limited circle of readers, and even they use it more for reference than study. It would, therefore, have been more economical and not at all inconvenient to have represented these descriptions by abbreviations or signs.

The works under each division have been entered without the least regard to alphabetical order. Indeed so utter is the disregard that parts of the same work are sometimes separated by a wide interval of space. So much for the faults of manner. But we have graver charges against the compiler in the direction of matter. The remarks generally deal out patronage in the epithets of "little known" and "well known" in a manner which shows the very superficial acquaintance which the compiler has with the branches of Sanskrit literature treated of in the catalogue. Works of great or universal repute like the Satapatha Brahmana (Vedic Literature. No. 48.) Vyavahara Chintamani by Vachaspati (Law. 6.) Parasara Smriti Vyakhya by Madhava (Law. 81.) Vivadaratnakara (Law. 118.) Nanda Pandita's commentary on the Vishnu Smriti, styled Keshava Vaijayanti (Law. 158.) Udvaha Tattva by Raghunandana (Law 174.) Saradatilaka Tika by Raghava Bhatta (Mystical Verse. 63.) Gautamiya Tantra (Mystical Verse 217.) Vijnanamrita (Vedanta. 29.) by Vijnana Bhikshu, Brahma Sutranubhashya by Vallabhacharya (Vedanta. 118.) Akasavada by Gadadhara (Nyaya. 3.) Vyaptivada by Siromani (Nyaya. 6.) Nyaya Bhashya by Vatsyayana (Nyaya. 29.) Nyayavarttika-tatparya-tika by Vachaspati Misra (Nyaya. 30.) Kiranavali-prakasha by Vardhamanopadhyaya (Nyaya. 54.) Gunadidhiti Tika by Mathuranatha (Nyaya. 87.) Patanjala-Bhashya-Varttika by Vijnana Bhikshu (Yoga. 25.) Patanjala Sutra Bhashya of Vachaspati (Yoga. 31.) Jyotisha-tatva of Raghunandana (Astronomy and Astrology. 12.) Varahi tika by Bhattotpala (Astronomy and Astrology. 63) Arya-Siddhanta by Arya Bhata (Astronomy and Astrology. 48.) Sutrasthana and Kalpasthana of Vagbhata (Medicine. 11.14.) are dubbed "little known," or "obscure," whilst, curiously enough, the Ashtangahridaya Samhita by Vagbhata (Medicine. 19.) a complete copy of the work of which numbers 11 and 14 are "little known" parts is deservedly put down as "well known." It is manifest from these glaring examples that this part of the remarks is not only an utter failure, but absolutely misleading

The Remarks give occasionally Bibliographical notices of varying fullness. An asterisk placed over those which have been printed, as in the Oudh catalogue, would have sufficed for all practical purposes. The compiler's Bibliographical knowledge is principally confined to the lithographs of Benares. Publications in the Bibliotheca Indica are now and then referred to, and a smaller number of Bombay publications. Of European publications the compiler seems not to have the slightest knowledge.

Care is sometimes taken to inform us whether a particular MS. exists or not in the library of the Benares College. This is not done regularly, nor have we been able to trace any common principle on which such mention is made. As a catalogue of the Benares College is being dealt out in the pages of the *Pandit* for years past, this part of the remarks, in the absence of any particular cause, is mere superfluity.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Education Gazette* says that in the controversy regarding the School-book Committee the disputants would have done well by pointing out that such a Committee was unnecessary so far as Bengal was concerned. In the Punjab and the N. W. P. no school-books existed, hence the necessity there for such Committees. In Bengal such books were compiled and composed in time and there never was a want for them. Besides the proceedings of those Committees ought to have shewn what sort of books are likely to be turned out at the instance of a School-book or any other Committee.

Refering to the proposal for sending the candidates for the Indian Civil Service to the Universities for preliminary training the *Probhakur* suggests that their time might be employed with advantage if the candidates are sent out to India for learning the languages, customs and habits of the natives and making themselves acquainted with local institutions and laws previous to their being posted in the service.

The *Burahanuggur Sumachar* says that cultivation of opium and its manufacture is attended with the same oppression and entails the same inconveniences upon the people as indigo.

With reference to the standards of Vernacular and minor scholarship examinations as notified by the Education Department the *Amirta Bazar Putrika* says that Mr. Sutcliffe has set up a monument of glory on his first stepping into the office of Director of Public Instruction. The English have blocked up all the avenues by which we might have earned the means of our subsistence. They have monopolised all offices, they have locked up amongst themselves the trade of the country and they have similarly stopped the sources of our income from other occupations. We hitherto enjoyed only the monopoly of the vernacular books and this they are about to snatch from our hands. The School-book Committee have not yet sent in their report, but Mr. Sutcliffe setting at nought their opinions whatever they might be has made a selection himself. But we do not blame Mr. Sutcliffe so much. He is a mere dependent of the Lieutenant Governor. Sir Richard without waiting for the decision of the School-book Committee made a selection of school books, and Mr. Sutcliffe in publishing the notice about the standards of the minor examinations has but only followed his chief. Bengali authors entertained very bright hopes under Sir Richard's administration but from the course of affairs we believe they will not have to follow the mirage long.

Alluding to the Lieutenant Governor's Resolution on the subject of School-books and the recent notification from the Education Department, the *Sahachar* says that when the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal introduced diverse innovations in the Education Department not the worst of them invoked such an universal displeasure and dissatisfaction. In fact on a perusal of the Lieutenant Governor's two Resolutions no thinking person will fail to arrive at the conclusion that in the event of Sir Richard's new educational policy remaining in force the Bengali language in its present state of progress will receive a death-blow and as in other matters we shall have to look up to Government and its favorite satellites, for the improvement of the Bengali language.

After tracing the various stages of progress through which the Bengali language has passed, the editor continues, and to whom is the Bengali language indebted for this improvement? Certainly not to Government. There can be no doubt that all this has been achieved through the unintermitting exertions of the natives of the soil. Sir Richard has evidently forgotten the remarks which he made in his last administration report. If they occur to him but once, he will certainly be stung with remorse for countenancing and abetting the Clarke and Lethbridge's transaction.

The *Samaj Durpun* gives an Education Farce in his last issue in which the writer caricatures the resolution of the Government on the subject of school-books.

MONEY MARKET.

July 10, 1875.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES LOANS OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs.	101	8	to	102	0
5	,, for 15 years (1882) ...	,,	107	8	to	108	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

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4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs.	102	0	to	102	2
4½	,, of 1870 Co.'s Rs. (1885) ...	,,	104	8	to	105	0
4½	,, of 1871 Co.'s Rs. (1881) ...	,,	104	4	to	104	8
4½	,, of 1872 Co.'s Rs. (1879) ...	,,	103	0	to	103	2
5½	,, of 1859-60 Co.'s Rs. (1879) ...	,,	108	12	to	108	14

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

			Per 100 *Rs.*				
6	Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ...	Rs.	112	8	to	113	0
6	,, of 1865 ... (1885) ...	,,	113	0	to	113	0
6	,, of 1866 ... (1886) ...	,,	113	8	to	114	0
6	,, of 1867 ... (1887) ...	,,	114	6	to	114	0
6	,, of 1870 ... (1890) ...	,,	114	8	to	115	0
6	,, of 1872 ... (1892) ...	,,	115	8	to	116	0

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

		Rs.	As.	P.
	His Highness the Moharajah of Tipparah,.....	13	4	0
	D. B. on Advertizement Account.....	15	0	0
	B. Remmon Esq., Rangoon.....	13	4	0
	Ootcol Deepica, Cattuck.....	3	4	0
	Moonshee Abdool Sumid Monghyr.....	6	10	0
	Sonatan Dhurmo Rokhiny Sobha, Simla	13	4	0
	Victoria College, Agra.....	26	8	0
	S. B. Krishna Samyengar Esq., Shemoga.....	13	4	0
	Dr. G. C. Roy, Burdwan	13	4	0
	Moulvie Abdool Roheem Muzuffurpore.....	14	0	0
Baboo	Chundeechurn Mittra, Indore.....	13	4	0
,,	Kristosoonder Sein, Mymensingh.....	8	4	0
,,	Bishen Debnarain Singh, Muzufferpore..	13	4	0
,,	Ramchunder Chatterjea, Allygurh...	13	4	0
,,	Nobinkrishna Banerjea, Hooghly.....	20	0	0
,,	Monoolall Chatterjea, Hooghly.....	4	0	0
,,	Romeshchunder Roy, Gonidangah.....	13	4	0
,,	Bhooboneshur Singh, Maldah.....	13	4	0
,,	Moheshchunder Banerjea, Godda.....	5	0	0
,,	Pearymohun Banerjea, Durbungah	10	0	0
,,	Okhoycoomar Chatterjea, Bograh..... ..	16	8	0
,,	Bishumchunder Dutt, Maldah	13	4	0
,,	Mohanund Mookerjea, Monghyr.....	15	0	0
,,	Kasobachunder Dev, Seetapoor.....	13	4	0
,,	Degamber Biswas, Burdwan	13	4	0
,,	Jodonath Sein, Jeypore.....	6	10	0
,,	Annedapersad Missre, Bankipore.....	10	0	0
,,	Shyamadhub Roy, Krishnaghur..... ..	15	0	0
,,	Kristopersad Chowdry, Manbhoom....	6	10	0
,,	Hurrychurn Ghose, Darbungah.....	13	4	0
,,	Ramchunder Mookerjea, Darjeeling....	13	4	0
,,	Doorgapersad, Purneah.....	4	0	0
,,	Duckhinapodo Roychowdry, Mohesraka..	6	0	0
,,	Kadernath Roy, Bhaugulpore.....	13	4	0
,,	Poornochunder Sircar, Cuttack.....	20	0	0
,,	Bunko Behary Bannerjea Altapore.....	6	10	0
,,	Doorgadas Dutt, Roynah	6	10	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*July* 7, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 24th June* 1875.—Major Robert Cotton Money, Deputy Commissioner Julpigoree, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it after the 1st July 1875.

Mr. Ambrose William Bushe Power, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners during the absence, on leave, of Major R. C. Money, or until further orders.

Major Edward Yeamans Walcott, Assistant Commissioner of Manbhoom, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree during the absence, on leave, of Major R. C. Money, or until further orders. Major Walcott will act in the Fourth Grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Captain William Hopkinson, Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Assistant Commissioners *vice* Major E. Y. Walcott.

Lieutenant Alexander Evans Gordon, Assistant Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners, *vice* Captain W. Hopkinson.

Mr. Henry William Mackenzie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Govindpore Division of the Manbhoom district, is appointed to act temporarily as an Assistant Commissioner of the Third Grade.

The 28th June 1875.—Moulvie Abdool Kurreem, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is transferred to Maldah.

Mr. Aruther Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is appointed to have charge of the Buxa Division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. H. Renny, or until further orders.

The 30th June 1875.—Mr. David Robert Lyall, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil, Leave Code, with effect from the 20th August next, or any date within fifteen days after that date.

Mr. Thomas Walton, Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Dacca, Backergunge, Chittagong, and Tipperah is allowed furlough for fifteen months, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. A. C. Brett.

Mr. Alfred Corbyn Brett, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Mymensing, is appointed to act temporarily as additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Dacca, Backergunge, Chittagong, and Tipperah. Mr. Brett, who is to be stationed at Fureedpore, is authorized, under Section 17 of act X of 1872, ordinarily to hold the Sessions at Fureedpore. and also to take such criminal appeals of that district as lie to the Court of Sessions.

The 1st July 1875.—Baboo Gooro Churn Chuckerbutty, Sub-Deputy Collector, Atia, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st August 1875, or from any subsequent date within a month from that date.

Mr. Frederick Wyer, B.A., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Fureedpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th August 1875.

Baboo Ruttun Lall Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore. is appointed to have charge of the new division of Bagdogra, in that district.

Mr. Frank Robert Stanley Collier, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to have charge of the new division Kurigaon, in that district.

Mr. James Cruickshank Geddes is appointed to act as district and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, in succession to Sir William Herschel, Baronet, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge.

The 2nd July 1875.—Mr. Robert Douglas Hime, M.A., Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for three days, under Section 21 Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 18th March 1875.

Mr. James Henry Mendies, Sub-Deputy Collector Midnapore, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th July 1875.

The leave of absence for twenty days granted in orders of the 22nd June 1875 to Mr. George Stevenson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Bhudruck Division of the Balasore district, to enable him to attend the examination to be held in Calcutta in July 1875 for high proficiency in Uriya, is cancelled.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Mitra, Head Assistant, Judicial Department, Bengal Sacretariat, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th July 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned 5 Lots of Government Lottery Committee lands will be sold by Public auction on wednesday the 14th July 1875 at 1 P.M. at the office of the Collector of Calcutta. The accepted bidder will so soon as the lot is knocked down, deposit 1-4th the price and the balance within a week from the date of sale. On default the sale will be cancelled and the deposit money forfeited the undersigned being at liberty to re-sell the land and any difference between the price of the 1st and the 2nd sale shall be made good by the 1st purchaser.

Lot no.	*No. and Name of Street.*	*Estimated area.* Bg.	C.	Ch.	S. feet.
1	39 Okhilmistrie's Lane ...	,, 6	,,	,,	,,
2	Do.	,, 11	,,	,,	,,
3	5 Sitaram Ghose's Street	,, 7	5	,,	
4	32 Cornwallis Street ...	,, 2	,,	,,	,,
5	Do.	,, ,,	5	,,	

Calcutta Collectorate,
5 Church Lane,
The 5th July 1875.

J. MACKENZIE.
Deputy Collector.
144

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday the 15th July 1875, at the close of the Quarterly Meeting to consider an application from the Agents, River Side Press Company, to include in their Jute License an addition lately built to the Company's Premises.

ROBERT TURNBULL
145 *Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.*

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18	,, ,,	" Do. Do. "	,,	Barron Squire.
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	Do. do. do. 6' 6" × 2' 3"	22 ,,
No. 870.	Camp Bedsteads, with iron lath bottoms, painted green, 7" × 3"	26 ,,
No. 283.	Portable Bedsteads, 6' 6" × 2' 6," blue with iron lath bottoms	15 ,,
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No. 289.	Camp Chairs and Bedsteads, combined—maroon	30 ,,
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No. 74.	Four Post Bedsteads, 6' 6" × 3' 6" pea green	38 ,,
	Do. do 6" 6' × 3' 6" with shifting posts	50 ,,
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NOTICE.

In hereby given that under Section V of Act VI of 1866, and Section I of Act IX of 1867 Licenses for Carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules, kept within the Town for the half year commencing 1st of July 1875 should be taken out on or before that date. Parties failing to take out licenses will be prosecuted without further notice.

By Order,
M. R. SHIRCORE,
License Officer.

Notice is hereby given that the registration of Carts, Hackeries, and other wheeled Vehecles without springs for the second half year of 1875, will under Section VII of Act VI (B. C.) of 1866 commence from the 1st of July 1875 and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration, under Section 45 of Act VI (B. C.) of 1863.

By Order,
M. R. SHIRCORE,
143 *Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.*

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